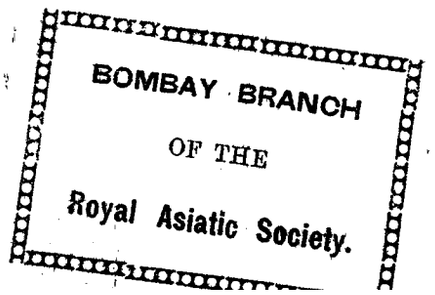
CX
m
40

MEMOIR

ON THE

ZILLA OF BAROCHE.

ADM
330.9
Mon/Mem
108747



Digitized with financial assistance from

Hermès India

a project facilitated by the Rotary Club of Bombay

on 12 April, 2019

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
No. III.

MEMOIR

ON THE

ZILLA OF BAROCHE;

BEING

THE RESULT OF A REVENUE, STATISTICAL, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

SURVEY OF THAT COLLECTORATE;

EXECUTED

108747

BY ORDER OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MONIER WILLIAMS,

LATE SURVEYOR-GENERAL, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Re-printed for the Information of the Revenue Officers under the Government of Bombay.

H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secretary to Government.

Revenue Secretary's Office,
23rd September 1852

ADM
330.9
Men/mem
108747

Cx. m. 40

Bombay:
PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT
AT THE
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

1852.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE Collectorate is situated in the province of Goojerat (or Guzerat): it lies along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Cambay, and comprises six purgunnas; *viz.* the Baroche, the Unklesur, the Hansot, the Jumboosur, the Amod, and the Dehej. The first was obtained by conquest from Dowlut Rao Scindia, in August 1803: the other five are cessions from the late Paishwa; the Unklesur and the Hansot, by the treaty of Bassein, December the 31st, 1802; and the three last, by the treaty of Poona, June the 13th, 1817.

The survey was first ordered in the year 1811; but it being a new measure, and one of doubtful issue, it was proceeded in cautiously and slowly at the commencement. As experience demonstrated the practicability and manifold advantages of the plan, additional means were employed; and the whole of the original Baroche Collectorate, *viz.* the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot purgunnas, was completed early in 1816. The investigation and settlement of all claims to rent-free lands went hand in hand with the survey; and no question as to the rights of Government and individuals, even in a single field throughout that extent of territory, remained unadjusted. The survey was next transferred to the Surat jurisdiction; but before much was done there, the three purgunnas of Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej having been added to the Baroche Collectorate, it was thought advisable to complete these, which was done early in 1820. As the operation extended, and more experience and knowledge were gained, the advantages multiplied in an increased ratio; and the survey was then instituted at one and the same time in the three collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat, under the original superintendence.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS

REGARDING THE

STANDARD OF MEASUREMENT.

THE mode of measuring the lands in the three purgunnas of Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej, is the same, *viz.* in koombhas and moulas, or koombhas and hundredth-parts; and in this the practice differs from that of the other three purgunnas of the Collectorate: for in the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot purgunnas, the lands are measured and the accounts are kept in beegas, wussas, and wis-wussas;—twenty wussas being equal to one beega, and twenty wis-wussas equal to one wussa.

A common standard rod for measuring the koombhas exists, and is now established in the three purgunnas of Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej; and a common standard-rod, or guntha, for measuring the beegas, is also established in the three purgunnas of Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot: and by these two standards the measurement of *all* the lands, in the purgunnas in which they respectively prevail, has been made.

The standard-rod, or "bans," or "guntha," sometimes also called "moula," for measuring the koombhas, is nine guz in length; the length of the guz is twenty-seven inches and a quarter: therefore, the bans or rod is in length 20 feet, 5¼ inches English measure. A square measuring ten of these rods on each of its four sides is a koombha, which is equal to 3 roods, 33 perches, 422 decls. English land measure; or 100 koombhas are equal to 95 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches, 2 decls.: and in the comparison with the beegas of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot purgunnas, 1 koombha is equal to 1 beega, 17 wussas, 9 wis-wussas, 207 decls.; or 100 koombhas are equal to 187 beegas, 6 wussas, 732 decls.

The standard rod, or "guntha," or "bans," sometimes also called "wussa," for measuring the beegas in the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot purgunnas, is seven feet, five inches, and six-tenths of an inch in length. A square measuring twenty of these rods, on each of its four sides, is a beega, bearing the following proportion to English land measure:—1 acre is equal to 1 beega, 19 wussas, 1 wis-wussas, 328 decls.; and in an English square mile, which contains 640 statute acres, there are 1,250 beegas, 2 wussas, 11 wis-wussas, 2 decls.

In the purgunnas of Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej, the alienated lands of all descriptions are measured by the village people with a smaller rod than the standard. This differs in most

villages; but it ought not to exceed eight guz. The proportion, therefore, between these two measures is, in 100 koombhas, 20 koombhas, 98 moulas, 765 decls.; or 79 koombhas, 1 moula, 234 decls. of land, by the standard rod, are equal to 100 koombhas of alienated land.

The proportions between the different land-measures of the country and that of England are further illustrated as follows:—

	Square		
	Yards.	*Feet.*	*Inches.*
In an English statute acre	4,840	0	0
In a standard koombha of the Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehėj purgunnas.	4,641	0	20
In a standard beega of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot purgunnas...	2,477	7	64
In a standard beega of the Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat collectorates..	2,844	4	0

MEMOIR

ON THE

ZILLA OF BAROCHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

THE BAROCHE PURGUNNA.

Figure, Extent, and Contents.—Distribution.—Alienated Villages.—Productive and unproductive portions.—Classes of the Soil.—Lands exempted from the regular Assessment.—Description of the Villages.—Subdivisions into Tuppas.—Population.

Figure, extent, and contents.

THIS purgunna is of a triangular shape, its base being on the north bank of the Nurbudda, and its apex in contact with the Baroda purgunna. It extends east and west about thirty-five miles, and north and south about twenty-eight miles. Its superficial contents, according to the minute revenue survey of all the land of every village in it, are as follow:

Square British statute miles	447, 3 decls.
British statute acres.....	285,778, 2 roods, 30 perches.
Of the land measure in use in the purgunna..	558,217 beegas, 5 wussas.

Distribution.

These superficial contents are partitioned out among 172 villages. Of these, the area of the largest (Umleser) is 10,502 beegas, 11 wussas, or 5,376 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches; and of the smallest (Mouzumpoor), 367 beegas, 6 wussas, or 188 acres, 6 perches. The first pays an annual revenue to Government of about 18,000 rupees, and the other of about 720 rupees.

Alienated Villages.

Of the 172 villages, ten are permanently exempt from the usual assessment on account of Government. Three are held entirely free, and seven pay a small fixed acknowledgment or quit rent. Eight of the ten, including those that pay, are called "wuzzeefa" villages, and the other two "enam" villages. The *general* measurement of these ten villages was only taken, in order to complete the area of the purgunna. Their superficial contents are 20,551 beegas, 8 wussas, or 10,521 acres, 38 perches; which being deducted from the whole quantity of land in the purgunna, the amount contained in the remaining 162 villages, in which the Government possesses all the usual fiscal rights, is 537,665 beegas, 17 wussas, or 275,257 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches.

Productive and unproductive portions.

Of this total area of the assessable lands, the quantity in cultivation, and the quantity capable of being cultivated, although neglected, amount together to 440,557 beegas, 9 wussas, or 225,542 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches; and the quantity unfit for cultivation, being used for pasturage, for sites of the villages, and occupied by boundaries, roads, tanks, ravines, watercourses, &c., amounts to 97,108 beegas, 8 wussas, or 49,714 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches.

Classes of the soil.

The soil of this purgunna is all considered as kalee-bhoee, that is black mould, although some of the villages near the bank of the river have a considerable portion of mawar, or what they call "bhata," which is equally productive with the marwa or gorat, and, like it, light and sandy. The villages of the Tuppas Umlesur and Pukhajun, forty in number, are called "bara," but the soil generally, excepting in some of the villages most to the westward, is little inferior to that of the rest of the purgunna, which is called, in contradistinction, "kanum."

The Lands exempted from the regular Assessment.

The alienated lands, or those exempt from the usual assessment, wholly or in part, were confirmed, after an investigation and settlement of all claims by the Revenue Survey Committee, at 94,711 beegas, 15 wussas, or 48,487 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches in this purgunna; of which 53,848 beegas, 3 wussas, are under the denomination "wanta;" 4,300 beegas, under that of "wuzzeefa," and 36,563 beegas, 12 wussas, under that of "pussaeeta;" while the whole of the productive government land, or that which is liable to the full assessment, amounts to 345,845 beegas, 14 wussas, or 177,055 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches.

Description of the Villages.

The villages, not only of this purgunna, but throughout the Collectorate, have, with a few exceptions, every appearance of comfort. The houses of all are well built, the walls generally of mud or unburned brick, and the roofs tiled. The environs are highly ornamented with fine trees. The tank, which adjoins almost every village, contributes to the beauty of the scene, and particularly in the rains, with its sheet of clean water, and the stately trees growing on its green banks. Most of the exceptions to this description are among the bara villages; but even of them there are very few without a tank and trees. The water in some of the western villages is a little brackish; but throughout the purgunna generally, it is good and abundant.

Subdivision into Tuppas.

The purgunnas of Baroche and Jumboosur are the only two of the Collectorate that are subdivided into tuppas. No practical purpose is at present answered by such subdivision, further than that the different Thanadars have each one or more tuppas within his superintendence, he having his own residence at a village which is the head of a tuppa.

Population.

To form a correct census of the purgunna, a list of the inhabitants was taken at every village during the survey, and in these lists the name of every householder was inserted, with the number of men, women, and children composing his family. The census of the city and suburbs was taken by the judge and magistrate, and the amount added to that of the villages. The total population of the whole purgunna, excepting the alienated villages, thus turned out to be 114,437 souls; the number of houses, 26,460. Of the total number of souls, 27,012 are Mahomedans, 2,992 are Parsees, and 84,433 are Hindoos. The number of cows in the purgunna is 3,413, of buffalos 6,264, of oxen 13,219, and of ploughs 6,255.

CHAPTER II.

THE UNKLESUR PURGUNNA.

Situation, Extent, and Contents.—Distribution.—Productive and unproductive portions.—Kinds of Soil.—Lands exempted from the regular Assessment.—Description of the Villages.—Population.—Villages without the Boundary.

Situation, extent, and contents.

It is situated opposite to Baroche, on the south side of the Nurbudda River. It is about nineteen miles in length, and about ten miles in breadth. Its superficial contents, according to the minute revenue survey of all the land of every village in it, are as follow:—

Square British statute miles.....	136, 2 decls.
British statute acres.....	87,174, 2 roods, 37 perches.
Of the land measure in use in the purgunna	170,280 beegas, 4 wussas.

Distribution.

These superficial contents are partitioned out among fifty-two villages, of which two are permanently exempt from the usual assessment; they are called wuzzeefa villages, and each pays a fixed acknowledgment to Government. The general measurement of these two villages was only taken. Their superficial contents are 2,644 beegas, 15 wussas, or 1,353 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches; which being deducted from the whole quantity of land in the purgunna, the amount contained in the remaining fifty villages, in which Government retains the revenue management, is 167,635 beegas, 9 wussas, or 85,820 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches.

Productive and unproductive portions.

Of this total area of the assessable lands, the quantity in cultivation, and the quantity capable of being cultivated, although neglected, amount together to 114,207 beegas, 5 wussas, or 58,468 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches; and the quantity unfit for cultivation, being used for pasturage, for sites of the villages, and occupied by boundaries, roads, tanks, ravines, water-courses, &c., amounts to 53,428 beegas, 4 wussas, or 27,352 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches.

Kinds of soil.

The prevailing soil of the Unklesur purgunna is the kaleebhoee, similar to that of the Baroche purgunna. Other kinds of land, however, of superior value, exist in many villages, and these were measured and put down separately in the statements: they consist of rice grounds, situated in the neighbourhood of the village tank, and sometimes near smaller tanks, from which they are watered when the rains happen to be deficient. Such is the productiveness of this description of land, that it is said, that in favourable seasons one beega will produce from thirty to forty maunds of rice, and that of a fine quality. A ridge runs along the northern side of this purgunna, parallel with the south bank of the Nurbudda, distant from it from two to four miles, and said once to have been its bank. The soil of the tract between this ridge and the present bank of the river is of the richest description of gorât or marwa, or, as it is called at some villages, "eetana." Some parts of this tract are laid out in plantain, gauva, lime, and other gardens, and in sugar-cane plantations. There are fifteen villages, the lands of which are situated, entirely or partly, on this rich flat, which is also designated by the general term "bhata." It produces the tar or brab tree in great abundance; and mango, burr, and other spreading trees are scattered over it, as in other marwa tracts.

Lands exempted form the regular Assessment.

The alienated lands, or those exempt from the usual assessment, wholly or in part, were confirmed, after an investigation and settlement of all claims

by the Revenue Survey Committee, at 30,218 beegas, 14 wussas, or 15,470 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches, in this purgunna; of which 19,350 beegas, 15 wussas, are under the denomination of wanta or seer; 2,350 beegas, 13 wussas, under that of wuzzeefa; and 8,517 beegas, 6 wussas, under that of pussaeeta; while the whole of the productive government land, or that which is liable to the full assessment, amounts to 83,988 beegas, 11 wussas, or 42,997 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches.

Description of the Villages.

The villages of this purgunna are in general of much the same description as those of the Baroche purgunna. The exceptions are chiefly on the eastern boundary, which adjoins the Raj Peepla country, and where some of the villages are very poor. Water throughout is good and abundant.

Population.

The census was taken in the same manner as in the other purgunnas. The total population of the whole purgunna, excepting the two alienated villages, turned out to be 25,751 souls; the number of houses, 6,001. Of the total number of souls, 5,752 are Mahomedans, and 19,999 are Hindoos. Of the Hindoos, 1,660 are Rajpoots, 2,552 Koombees, 5,236 Koolees, 1,759 Brahmuns, and 8,792 are Dhers, mechanics, and other castes. The number of cows and buffaloes in the purgunna is 10,971, of oxen 6,005, of ploughs 2,774.

Villages without the Boundary.

Two of the villages of the Unklesur purgunna are situated within the boundary of the Hansot purgunna, and one of them within that of the Oolpar purgunna.

CHAPTER III.

THE HANSOT PURGUNNA.

Situation, Extent, and Contents.—Distribution.—Productive and unproductive portions.—Kind of Soil.—Lands exempted from the regular Assessment.—Villages.—Population.

Situation, extent, and contents.

It adjoins the Unklesur and Wusraivee purgunnas, on the east; the Keem river forms the boundary between it and the Oolpar purgunna, on the south; and the sea and the Nurbudda are its boundaries to the west and north. Its greatest extent, east and west, is about eighteen miles, and north and south, about fifteen miles. Its superficial contents, according to the revenue survey of all the land of every village in it, are as follow:—

Square British statute miles	146, 30 decls.
British statute acres	93,642, 2 roods, 35 perches.
Of the land measure in use in the purgunna	182,914 beegas, 4 wussas.

Distribution.

These superficial contents are partitioned out among fifty-two villages, one of which (Ootiyadura) is permanently exempt from the usual assessment: it is called a wuzzeefa village, and pays a fixed acknowledgment to Government. The superficial contents of Ootiyadura are 5,072 beegas, 4 wussas, or 2,596 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches; which being deducted from the whole quantity of land in the purgunna, the amount contained in the remaining fifty-one, which are government villages, is 177,842 beegas, or 91,046 acres, 2 perches.

Productive and unproductive portions.

Of this total area of the assessable lands, the quantity in cultivation, and the quantity capable of being cultivated, although neglected, amount together to 92,443 beegas, 17 wussas, or 47,326 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches; and the quantity unfit for cultivation, being used as pasturage, for sites of the villages, and occupied by boundaries, roads, tanks, ravines, water-courses, &c., amounts to 85,398 beegas, 3 wussas, or 43,719 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches.

Kind of soil.

The kalee bhoee of the Baroche purgunna is almost the universal soil of the Hansot. The principal exception is a strip called "Mor Kanta," said to be so designated from the number of peacocks found on it. It commences near the mouth of the Keem river, and, running northerly, comprises part of the lands of the villages of Kantiajal, Sumlee, Wumlesur, and Kutpoor. Its breadth varies from two to four furlongs, rising in the middle, and sloping gradually to the east and west. It is a very remarkable tract of pure marwa or gorât, being enclosed with hedges and bearing trees, although an arid salt flat bounds it on the west, and the open, bare, and level kalee bhoee on the east. Wheat is a main article of produce in the Hansot purgunna; but a good deal of wet rice is cultivated in regular-formed keearee, or beds, and watered from tanks, in the case of failure of rain. Salt is also manufactured by the people of several villages.

Lands exempted from the regular Assessment.

The alienated lands, or those exempt from the usual assessment, wholly or in part, were confirmed, after an investigation and settlement of all claims by the Revenue Survey Committee, at 28,329 beegas, 5 wussas; and 3,874 beegas, 11 wussas, were deemed recoverable. Total, 32,203 beegas, 16 wussas, or 16,486 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches, in this purgunna; of which 15,936 beegas are under the denomination of wanta or seer; 2,604 beegas, 3 wussas, under that of wuzzeefa; 9,789 beegas, 2 wussas, under that of pussaeeta; and 3,874 beegas, 11 wussas, under that of veychanea, and deemed recoverable; while the whole of the productive Government land, or that which is liable to the full assessment, amounts to 60,240 beegas, 1 wussa, or 30,839 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches.

The Villages.

The villages of this purgunna are in general of the same description as those of the Baroche purgunna: one of them is situated within the boundary of the Unklesur purgunna. Water is for the most part good and abundant. At a few villages, the wells are a little brackish towards the end of the dry season.

Population.

The census was taken in the same manner as in the other purgunnas. The population of the whole purgunna, with the exception of the alienated village, proved to be 16,992 souls; the number of houses, 3,900. Of the total number of souls, 2,186 are Mahomedans, and 14,806 are Hindoos. Of the Hindoos, 895 are Rajpoots; 3,638 are Koonbees; 6,625 are Koolees; 1,778 are Brahmuns; and 5,363 Dhers, mechanics, and other castes. The total number of cows and buffaloes in the purgunna is 8,992; of oxen, 5,682; and of ploughs, 2,601.

CHAPTER IV.

THE JUMBOOSUR PURGUNNA.

Figure, Length, Breadth, and Contents.—Distribution of the Contents.—Alienated Villages.—Productive and unproductive portions.—The two Classes of Soil.—The quantity of each Class.—Agricultural Produce; its value; proportion to the Assessment.—Alienated Lands.—Comparison of Claims to Alienated Lands.—Description of the Villages and Sea-ports.—Subdivision into Tuppas.—Manufacure of Salt.—Population.

Figure, length, breadth, and contents.

It is in a compact form, without the intermixture of any village, or any land of another purgunna; and it is contained in a peninsula formed by the mouth of the Muhee river, or head of the Gulf of Cambay, on the north, the sea on the west, and the Dhadur river on the south; the neck of the peninsula being its eastern boundary, which adjoins the purgunna of Baroda. The extent of this neck is about twelve miles. The breadth of the purgunna at its centre is about thirteen miles and three-quarters, and where widest, *viz.* along the sea boundary, about twenty-one miles. Its extreme length is about twenty-four miles. Its superficial contents, according to the minute revenue survey of all the land of every village in it, are as follow:—

Square British statute miles.....	345, 84 decls.
British statute acres	221,337, 2 roods, 22 ps. 24 decls.
Of the land measure in use in the purgunna	230,827 koombhas, 53 moulas.

Distribution of the contents.

These superficial contents are partitioned out among eighty-six villages, including the town of Jumboosur. There is no part of the whole area that does not belong to some one or other of the eighty-six villages. Their boundaries, however, contain very different proportions of the land; for the total area of the lands of the village of Kavee, one of the largest and richest in the purgunna, is 8,395 koombhas, 87 moulas, or 8,050 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, from which an annual revenue is derived to meet the demands of Government, and other charges, of more than 31,000 rupees; while the total area of the village of Fukurpoor, one of the smallest, is only 340 koombhas, 4 moulas, or 326 acres, 8 perches, yielding an annual revenue to Government and for expenses of only 900 rupees.

Alienated Villages.

Of the eighty-six villages, four are permanently exempt from the usual assessment on account of Government. Three are possessed in enam, or entirely free; the fourth, which is called a wanta village, is held on the tenure of a trifling fixed payment, or quit rent, or tribute. As in all the other purgunnas, the general measurement of the alienated villages was only taken. The superficial contents of these four are 5,797 koombhas, 63 moulas, which being deducted from the whole quantity of land in the purgunna, the amount contained in the remaining eighty-two villages, in which the Government possesses all the usual fiscal rights, is 225,029 koombhas, 90 moulas, or 215,778 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches, 24 decimals.

Productive and unproductive portions.

Of this total area of the assessable lands, the quantity in cultivation, and the quantity capable of being cultivated, although neglected, amount together to 138,051 koombhas, 64 moulas, or 132,375 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches; and the quantity unfit for cultivation, being used for pasturage, for sites of the villages, and occupied by boundaries, roads, salt-flat, &c. &c., amounts to 86,978 koombhas, 26 moulas, or 83,402 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches.

The two classes of soil.

The whole of the lands of the purgunna are classed under two denominations, with reference to their properties, productions, course of agriculture, and appearance. The first of these two is "marwa," called also (sometimes in this, and most commonly in other districts) "gorât," or the light-coloured: the second is "kalee bhoee," or the black soil. Although the varieties of the soil do not call for more than these two grand divisions in the accounts, there are different kinds of both, and these subdivisions have also names among the cultivators. These differences are of much less importance in the marwa than in the kalee bhoee; for the black soil of the villages, called the "bara" villages, and of which no part of the land is of another description, is very inferior to the kalee bhoee of the villages which have portions of their lands of the marwa kind. The bara villages, twenty-one in number, comprising the Tunkaree and Dewula tuppas, occupy the south-west corner of the purgunna, and have a considerable tract of salt flat, or runn, on their western and southern sides, which terminates on the sea-shore, or the bank of the Dhadur river. The kalee bhoee of the bara villages, and that of the rest of the purgunna, form into two classes, between which there is a material difference, the former being the inferior. There is a third description, however, which is much more valuable than either of the other two: it is the "keearee," or rice-grounds, formed into beds, and watered from tanks which adjoin them. These rice-grounds, however, are so insignificant in extent, that it was not deemed necessary to separate them.

The quantity of each class.

The only difference in the marwa worth noticing is denoted by the term "bésur," or "bésuree," signifying a description of soil, partaking in a degree of the qualities both of marwa and kalee bhoee, and of course inferior to the pure marwa. Of the total quantity of arable or productive land in the purgunna, as before mentioned, the marwa comprises 43,701 koombhas, 71 moulas, or 41,905 acres, 3 perches; and the kalee bhoee, 94,349 koombhas, 93 moulas, or 90,470 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches. Although the quantity of kalee bhoee thus appears to be more than double that of the marwa, yet, in the eastern and northern villages, the kalee bhoee approaches to the nature of marwa, and is nearly as good as inferior land of that denomination.

Agricultural produce; its value; proportion to the Assessment.

The whole of the kuppas, or uncleaned cotton, produced in the Jumboosur purgunna in the season 1817-18, was taken by the Commercial Department: it amounted, both from the Government and alienated lands, to 7,468 bars; the price paid for it was 67$\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per bar; and therefore the sum brought by this article of the produce of the purgunna came to Rupees 5,05,957. The cotton crops of that season were uncommonly good; and it may be assumed, that the lands produced at the rate of 8 durrees, or 384 pounds of kuppas per koombha. The 7,468 bars would thus occupy 18,670 koombhas. The whole of the land under *actual cultivation* in the purgunna that year measured 118,590 koombhas, 77$\frac{1}{2}$ moulas: deduct the number of koombhas in kuppas, and the remainder is 99,921 koombhas. If these produced grain at the rate of ten maunds per koombha, which is not an high estimate of the average in such a season, there were 999,210 maunds of grain also produced in the purgunna. These were worth, at the lowest, three-quarters of a rupee per maund, or 12 rupees per kulsee, one with another; and, therefore, the value of the whole was Rupees 7,49,407$\frac{1}{2}$, which, added to the amount of the cotton, gives Rupees 12,55,364$\frac{1}{2}$, for the whole value of the agricultural produce of the purgunna for the year 1817-18. This is an estimate that is not considered at all above the truth: at the same time it must be remembered, that the cotton produce of that year was

unusually large in quantity and high in price. Now the payments to Government, under every head of land revenue, amounted that year to 3,35,543 rupees, 3 quarters, 8 reas, or thereabouts; and the payments, on account of village charges of every description, to 42,613 rupees, 1 quarter, 34 reas, or thereabouts; both together making 3,78,157 rupees and 42 reas. Therefore, the total of the payments did not amount to near one-third of the value of the produce of the lands actually cultivated; including, however, those said to be alienated, but not those of the enam and wanta villages; and also leaving out of the account the value of 19,461 koombhas of arable land, at that time in an uncultivated state. Although the estimates which form the subject of this paragraph are not of a minute description, yet they rest on a solid basis; that is, on actual measurement of the land; and they assuredly assign rather too low than too high a value to its produce: they, therefore, it is conceived, indicate that the rate of taxation on the purgunna for that year was very moderate indeed, compared with that which exists elsewhere.

The Alienated Lands, according to a Record of Sumwut 1841, A. D. 1784-5; and claims, A. D. 1818-19.

The most authentic and particular statement of the lands of the Jumboosur purgunna, which was forthcoming on our taking possession of it in June 1817, bears date the year of Vikramajet or Sumwut 1841, or A. D. 1784-5; and this account is supposed to have been framed during Mr. Calendar's management of the purgunna, which had been recently terminated. By this record, the alienated lands of the purgunna stood as under No. 1; and at the survey A. D. 1818-19, the alienated lands claimed under different denominations measured as shown under No. 2.

Record of 1784-5; claims measured, 1818-19.

No. 1.

Record of Sumwut 1841, or A. D. 1784-5.	*Kbhas.*	*Mlas.*
Wanta	21,913	0
Wuzzeefa	2,813	0
Pussaeeta, including wussaeea	19,798	0
Veychania	10,020	15
Girranea	2,489	0
Hurreea	39	0
	57,072	15

No. 2.

Claims measured, A. D. 1818-19.	*Kbhas.*	*Mlas.*
Wanta	33,187	78¾
Wuzzeefa	2,615	20½
Pussaeeta, including wussaeea	28,109	11
Veychania	2,589	08
Girranea	1,583	78¾
Hurreea	467	53
	68,552	50
Five villages alienated *in toto*	5,797	63
	74,350	13

If these claims were all admitted, there would only remain in the eighty-two Government villages 69,499 koombhas, 13¾ moulas, regularly assessable to the public revenue. It will be observed, that the wanta now claimed exceeds by upwards of 10,000 koombhas the statement of 1841; while the veychania and girranea of the present day are much less; and this may be considered as some explanation of one of the means by which the wanta lands advance in amount. Lands first obtained under the heads veychania and girranea by grasias, merge into their wanta in time.

Comparison of claims to Alienated Lands with those actually existing in the Baroche purgunna.

While, in the Jumboosur purgunna, the alienated land is thus stated to be equal in amount to the Tullput, in the adjoining purgunna of Baroche they now stand in these proportions, in round numbers:—Total of all the alienated lands, 94,000 beegas; total of all the Government productive lands, 345,000 beegas. In the Baroche purgunna, containing 162 assessable villages, there are 94,000 beegas of alienated; in the Jumboosur

purgunna, of eighty-two assessable villages, there are claimed, in round numbers, 68,500 koombhas, which are equal to 128,300 Baroche beegas; and thus the land claimed, as free of the Government assessment, in the Surkar villages of the Jumboosur purgunna, is actually more, by 34,500 beegas, than what is held in the Surkar villages of the Baroche purgunna, of nearly double its productive extent and number of villages.

Description of the villages and sea-ports.

Almost all the marwa villages of this purgunna are of the finest description. Kavee, Sarod, Degâm, and Gujera, as well as Tunkaree, the principal of the bara villages, deserve to be called small towns. Tunkaree and Degâm are bunders, or sea-ports, and the only ones in the purgunna. Tunkaree is one of the best ports in the Gulf of Cambay: it admits boats and vessels of as large a size as those which trade to Baroche and Cambay, and with much greater facility of ingress and egress than either of those ports: Tunkaree is, therefore, a place of considerable trade. The trade of Degâm was nearly extinct till within the last few years; but it is now reviving, and may be expected shortly to be considerable. The roads from Degâm into the interior are good at all seasons. The road from the landing-place at Tunkaree-bunder to the town of Jumboosur, a distance of twelve miles, is bad in the rains, as it leads entirely over the black soil; but it is a perfectly level tract, and therefore becomes very practicable for carts as soon as the mud dries up.

Subdivision into Tuppas.

Jumboosur and Baroche are the only two purgunnas of the collectorate that are subdivided into tuppas.

Manufacture of Salt; might be extended.

Salt is manufactured on the flat, but by no means so extensively as it might be. Salt-pans have been formed by the people of three villages, *viz.* Jamree, Malpoor, and Doleea. The pans are filled from the sea by little channels cut from different creeks, and the water is evaporated by the heat of the sun. The Government revenue from these pans was farmed in 1818 for 550 rupees. The people of Seegâm have also pans; but they have been long neglected: these used to be filled from wells; the water, which is very near the surface, being drawn up by bullocks, and conveyed to the pans in the same manner as is practised in cultivation.

Population.

A census of the population was taken as usual, by framing a list of the inhabitants at every village during the survey, in which was included (with the exception of that of the kusba) the name of every householder, with the number of men, women, and children composing his family. The amount of the population of the whole purgunna, excepting the alienated villages, thus proved to be 46,443 souls; the number of houses, 12,723. Of the total number of souls, 7,289 are Mahomedans, and 39,154 are Hindoos. Of the Mahomedans, 2,039 are Boras; and 5,250 are Mulleks, Sheikhs, Sipahees, Syuds, &c. Of the Hindoos, 2,688 are Rajpoots; 8,433 are Koonbees; 8,185 are Koolees; 3,698 are Brahmuns; and 16,150 are Dhers, mechanics, and other castes. The number of cows and buffaloes in the purgunna is 13,821; of oxen, 10,991; of ploughs, 4,287; and of carts, 2,301.

CHAPTER V.

THE AMOD PURGUNNA.

Situation, Extent, and Superficial Contents.—Distribution.—The two Classes of Soil.—Estimated Value of Agricultural Produce.—Alienated Lands.—Denominations of Alienated Land not admitted into the Survey Statements.—The Villages and Port.—Manufacture of Salt.—Population.

Situation, extent, and superficial contents.

This is a narrow strip, lying between the western boundary of the Baroche purgunna and the southern boundary of the Jumboosur purgunna, formed by the Dhadur river. Its extreme length is thirty miles: its general breadth is about eight miles, excepting at the north-east end, where it narrows very much. Its superficial contents, according to the revenue survey of all the land of every village in it, are as follow:—

Square British statute miles.....	221,463 decls.
British statute acres	141,736, 2 roods, 1 perch.
Of the land measure in use in the purgunna....	147,813 koombhas, 49 moulas.

Distribution.

The whole of these superficial contents is partitioned among forty-four villages, including the town of Amod; but in very unequal proportions, as in the Jumboosur purgunna. Of the forty-four villages, two are permanently exempt *in toto* from the regular assessment: one a wuzzeefa village, entirely free; the other a wanta village, paying a small fixed annual sum. One of them, the wuzzeefa village, is the smallest in the purgunna; the other is smaller than any of those paying revenue, excepting one. The area of these two villages is 879 koombhas. There are portions of five other villages also exempt from the usual revenue, being distinct and defined wanta possessions. The general measurement of these, and of the two villages alienated *in toto*, is 12,734 koombhas, 45 moulas, which being deducted from the whole quantity of land in the purgunna, the amount of the remaining superficial contents of the forty-two villages, called Government villages, is 135,079 koombhas, 4 moulas, or 129,525 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches. Of this amount, the quantity in cultivation and fit for tillage amounts together to 68,230 koombhas, 86 moulas, or 65,425 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches; and the quantity considered unfit for cultivation, being common pasturage, sites of villages, &c. &c., amounts to 66,848 koombhas, 18 moulas, or 64,099 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches. A very large proportion of this unproductive land consists of the extensive salt flat which lies along the north-western boundary of the purgunna, and adjoins the sea.

The two classes of soil.

The lands of this purgunna are all classed, as in that of Jumboosur, into two kinds—marwa and kalee bhoee: but there is a very small proportion of the former description; and the kalee bhoee of some of the villages nearest the sea is not much better than that of the bara villages in the Jumboosur purgunna, both being very similarly situated as to proximity to the salt flat, and being very little elevated above the level of the sea. Of the 68,230 koombhas, 86 moulas, stated as above to be in cultivation and arable, there are only 4,411 koombhas, 26 moulas, or 4,229 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches of marwa; and there are 63,819 koombhas, 60 moulas, or 61,195 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches of kalee bhoee.

Estimated value of agricultural pro-

The kuppas or cotton produced in the Amod purgunna, in the season 1817-18, both from the Government and alienated lands, amounted to

2,561¼ bars: the whole was taken by the Commercial Department at 67¾ rupees per bar; and it therefore brought rupees 1,71,540. The payments to Government for the same year, under all heads of land revenue, including salamee from wanta villages and possessions, amounted to between 95,000 and 96,000 rupees: so that the calculations made on the proportion between the Government revenue and the actual value of the produce of the lands, with respect to the Jumboosur purgunna, may be applied to this with much the same results. duce; compared with Assessment.

According to a set of kurdas, or village accounts of the lands, produced by the Desaees of the purgunna, for the year of Vikramajet or Sumwut 1865, corresponding with A. D. 1809, and believed to be the most authentic record of the kind extant, the alienated lands of the Amod purgunna appear as follow:— Alienated Lands and the Village Accounts of Sumwut 1865.

	Kbhas.	Mlas.
Wanta	25,704	25
Wuzzeefa	270	0
Pussaeeta	8,775	75
Veychania (of different dates)	7,863	0
Girranea	2,307	50
Total alienated lands	44,920	50

At the survey of this purgunna, A. D. 1819-20, no account whatever was taken of land claimed to be exempt from revenue. The claims made in the Jumboosur purgunna went far beyond the proportion known elsewhere. In the Amod they were even more inordinate; and as Government was not prepared to order an investigation and settlement of them, to be contemporaneous with the survey, as in the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot purgunnas, it was judged to be best not to give any sanction to such claims by an admission of even the names of wanta, pussaeeta, &c. in the documents of the survey. But in case of a settlement, the fields of every real landholder can be identified by their name, situation, cultivator's name, computed quantity, &c. as given in the statements formed by the Survey Department. Denominations of Alienated Land not admitted into the Survey Statements.

The village of Achod yields a larger revenue than any other in the purgunna: it paid to Government under every head, A. D. 1818, a few rupees less than six thousand; no other paid so high as four thousand. Many of the Amod villages are, however, very fine ones: they are almost all capable of considerable improvement; and none of those which lie nearest to the flat and the sea are so poor as the bara villages of the Jumboosur purgunna. There is one port, that of Ghundhar: the trade of it is now very insignificant, although it must, at some remote period, have been considerable; for there are ruins about the village that indicate its having been in former times an extensive and populous place. The lands of Ghundhar are entirely neglected; not a koombha has been cultivated for many years, although there are about 1,200 koombhas unquestionably fit for tillage. The grass yields a trifling revenue: perhaps less than 100 rupees annually, which is paid direct to the Collector's treasury. The inhabitants of Ghundhar are chiefly occupied in making salt on the adjoining flat. The average number of trading boats or vessels which resorted to the port of Ghundhar yearly, for the eleven years immediately preceding our acquisition of the purgunna in 1817, was six: the greatest number in any one year was eleven, and the least number three. The average yearly amount of customs for the same eleven years was 658 rupees, 3 quarters, 46 reas. The rate of customs in the time of our predecessors was two per cent. for Government, and The Villages and Port.

CX.m.40

one-quarter per cent. for the karkoon on imports and exports. Now, the rate is three and a quarter per cent.

Manufacture of Salt; might be extended.

The revenue to Government from the salt manufactured on the flat by the people of Ghundhar, and other villages of the Amod purgunna adjoining that tract, was farmed the first year we got possession, *viz.* A. D. 1817-18, for Rupees 2,250; the next year, for Rupees 2,275; and for 1819-20, for Rupees 4,701. The Government share of the profits from the salt-pans of the Amod purgunna, for Sumwut 1837, or A. D. 1781, when the purgunna was also in the possession of the Honorable Company, and under the management of a Mr. Brown, was 6,474 rupees, 1 quarter, 87 reas; in Sumwut 1850, the same was 3,392 rupees, 2 quarters, 6 reas; in Sumwut 1863, it was 5,065 rupees, 1 quarter, 81 reas; and in Sumwut 1868, or A. D. 1812, it was 1,407 rupees, 2 quarters, 50 reas. It is believed that the manufacture of salt might be much increased on the flats bordering the Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej purgunnas. To make the pans is attended with considerable labour. The pal, or bank, is first thrown up; then the bottom must be rendered hard, by beating it, and treading it down well repeatedly. When all is ready, the salt water is admitted, the tide bringing it, by the little channels and cuts, to the pans. In the seealoo, or cold season, the salt is produced in about a month, the water being let in from time to time; but in the oonalo, or hot season, the evaporation being quicker, the salt is ready sooner. The gross produce of the salt-pans is said to be partitioned out as follows:—to Government, fifty per cent.; the proprietors of the pans, thirty-five per cent.; to Ubhey Sing, Rana of Amod, five per cent.; to Maun Sing, of Kerwara, five per cent.; to the Kanago, two and a half per cent.; and to the Desaees, two and a half per cent.

Population.

The census of this purgunna was formed in the same manner as in the others. The population proved to be 16,347 souls; the number of houses 4,075. Of the inhabitants, 3,203 are Mahomedans, and 13,144 are Hindoos. Of the Mahomedans, 1,219 are Boras, and 1,984 Sheikhs, Sipahees, Mulleks, &c. Of the Hindoos, 1,164 are Rajpoots; 2,648 are Koonbees; 2,496 are Koolees; 945 are Brahmuns; and 5,891 are Dhers, mechanics, and other castes. The number of cows and buffaloes in the purgunna is 5,908; of oxen, 4,639; of ploughs, 1,752; of carts, 889. The lands in this purgunna are no where enclosed.

CHAPTER VI.

THE DEHEJ PURGUNNA.

Situation, Superficial Contents, and quantity of each description of Soil.—Distribution.—Denominations of Alienated Land not admitted into the Survey Statements.—Alienated Lands by the Village Accounts.—Revenue.—Remarkable Division of the Villages.—Sea Port.—Manufacture of Salt.—Sand Hillocks.—Population.

Situation, superficial contents, and quantity of each description of soil.

No division of the country bearing the name of purgunna can be smaller than that of Dehej: it consists of only ten villages. It adjoins the Baroche and Amod purgunnas, with two of its villages within the boundary of the

former; and it occupies a small corner, forming the north point of the mouth of the Nurbudda. It is commonly called "Dehej-bara," from, it was stated, the nature of the soil, which in part resembles that of the bara villages of the Jumboosur and Baroche purgunnas. The superficial contents of the Dehej purgunna, according to the revenue survey of all the land belonging to it, are as follows:—

Square British statute miles	55,465 decls.
British statute acres	35,497, 3 roods, 19 perches.
Of the land measure in use in the purgunna	37,019 koombhas, 85 moulas.

Distribution.

Of this total amount of superficial contents, the quantity in cultivation and fit for tillage is 16,665 koombhas, 44 moulas, or 15,980 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches; and the quantity considered unfit for cultivation, in pasturage, sites of villages, tanks, the extensive salt flat, &c. &c. is 20,354 koombhas, 41 moulas, or 19,517 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. Of the arable land, that which is marwa measures 1,328 koombhas, 34 moulas, or 1,273 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches; and that which is kalee bhoee, 15,337 koombhas, 10 moulas, or 14,706 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches. This small portion of marwa is cultivated with bajeree, and the usual articles raised on that description of land. By far the greater part of the kalee bhoee, which is in general of the good kind, is cultivated with wheat, which may be considered the staple produce of this purgunna.

Denominations of Alienated Land not admitted into the Survey Statements.

The same rule was observed in the survey of this purgunna as in that of Amod; no notice whatever was taken of claims to alienated lands. The statements show the situation of each field, its name, the name of its cultivator, its computed and measured quantity, and with what cultivated; so that, when a settlement is to take place, every claimant's real property may easily be identified by these particulars.

Alienated Lands, per the Village Accounts of Sumwut 1860.

According to a series of kurdas, or village accounts, produced by the Desaees of the purgunna, for Sumwut 1860, or A. D. 1804, and believed to be the most authentic record of the kind extant, the alienated lands of this purgunna appear as follow:—

	Kbhas.	*Mlas.*	*Kbhas.*	*Mlas.*
Wanta, or seer	3,793	0		
Pussaeeta	1,824	50		
Girranea, and a little wullutdanea	796	50		
Veychanea	1,170	25		
Total alienated land, cultivated and fit for cultivation			7,584	25
By the same documents, Government land cultivated and fit for cultivation			8,209	38
By ditto, total land cultivated and fit for cultivation in the purgunna			15,793	63

Which total differs from the present measurement of the cultivated and arable land by only 871 koombhas, 81 moulas. The girranea and veychanea form an uncommonly large proportion of the alienated lands: the whole of these is most probably justly liable to assessment, as well, no doubt, as a portion of what is stated as pussaeeta. It is believed that this little purgunna might be made more than doubly valuable to Government. The total revenue drawn from it under every head, in Sumwut 1875, or A. D. 1818-19, was 13,846 rupees, 2 quarters, 71 reas, which is only at the rate of 1 rupee, 2 quarters, 75 reas per koombha on the *acknowledged* quantity of Government land; while land in the adjoining purgunna of Baroche, of less value, is assessed at the rate of 3½ rupees per *beega*.

Revenue for ten years next preceding our acquisition.

The following account of the revenue paid by this purgunna for ten years, from Sumwut 1863 to 1873, the latter being the year previously to our getting possession, was received from the Desaees in May 1819:—

Years.	Jumabundy.			Suwaee Juma.			Total.		
	Rupees	*Qrs.*	*Reas*	*Rupees*	*Qrs.*	*Reas*	*Rupees*	*Qrs.*	*Reas*
1863..	31,854	3	25	1,159	3	50	33,014	2	75
1864..	42,963	0	0	1,749	0	62	44,712	0	62
1865..	51,603	0	0	2,055	3	25	53,658	3	25
1866..	24,092	0	0	6,028	1	50	30,120	1	50
1867..	17,568	0	0	4,420	3	50	21,988	3	50
1868..	9,345	3	37	612	3	56	9,958	2	93
1869..	37,933	1	12	4,321	1	0	42,254	2	12
1870..	25,888	3	0	476	3	0	26,365	2	0
1871..	6,057	3	0	1,124	3	62	7,182	2	62
1872..	4,329	0	0	1,321	2	12	5,650	2	12
1873..	24,982	0	0	923	0	0	25,905	0	0

The fluctuations of the revenue were occasioned, the people stated, in a great measure, by the oppressive system of the Mahratta administration; but they were probably owing, in some degree, to the uncertain nature of the wheat crops, on which the resources of the purgunna so much depend. The Dehej purgunna was in the possession of the British during the years Sumwut 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, (or A. D. 1780 to 1783,) when it reverted to the Mahrattas.

Remarkable division of the Villages.

In all the villages of the Dehej purgunna, excepting one, (Venguee,) the lands are divided into two portions; one called "tullput," the other "zuptee," or "juptee," or "wanta zuptee." This zuptee portion is supposed to have been wanta, resumed at some very remote period. The accounts are kept separate, and the bhagdars and cultivators are distinct, as in two different villages. Both portions have now their Government land,—pussaeeta, veychanea, &c.; but the wanta still remaining to the grasias, and commonly here called "seer," is only found in the zuptee parts of each village. The envious and jealous feelings which are often found to prevail towards each other, in the inhabitants of adjoining villages, exist in an equal degree among the cultivators of the tullput and zuptee of the Dehej villages; and disputes are kept up with equal acrimony and obstinacy concerning boundaries of waste lands and the rights in them; and it would probably be a good thing to discontinue the separate accounts and assessments in these villages, and that Government should discountenance the division in every respect as much as possible. The houses are altogether on one site, and the lands are as much intermixed as those of the different bhags of the same village.

The Sea-port.

There is a bunder, or port, belonging to Dehej-kusba: the inlet is not within the Nurbudda, but on the coast about west of the town. It is of very convenient ingress and egress, but does not admit boats above the size of 150 candies. The imports are coarse soft sugar or goor, rice, sugar, oil both for burning and eating, moong and bajery from across the Gulf, timber and bamboos for building, and all kinds of grain when in demand: the exports are wheat, jowar, cotton, &c. In Sumwut 1861, or A. D. 1804, our authorities at Baroche procured the shutting of this bunder. The average *net* annual amount of the customs for the twenty-six years immediately preceding its close, was 730 rupees, 1 quarter, 92 reas. The port of Dehej was ordered by Government to be re-opened in 1819.

Manufacture of Salt.

It does not appear that any salt is made by the people of the Dehej purgunna; but the inhabitants of the adjoining Baroche village of Kurrodura

possess the right of constructing and working salt-pans on the flat within the boundaries of the lands of the kusba of Dehej; and this right is now exercised to a considerable extent.

Range of jungly Sand Hillocks.

The sand hillocks which skirt the coast for five or six miles west of Dehej, form a very remarkable feature in this level region: they are covered with baubool-trees, and afford pasturage to flocks of sheep, as do also the adjoining flats. These hillocks abound with game.

Population.

By the census taken at the time of the survey, the population of the Dehej purgunna proved to be 3,938 souls; of whom 194 are Mahomedans, and 3,744 are Hindoos: there are no Boras among the former. Of the Hindoos, 1,048 are Rajpoots; 1,047 are Koolies; 396 Brahmuns; and 1,253 are Dhers, mechanics, and other castes. The total number of houses is 1,038. The number of cows and buffaloes in the purgunna is 1,173; of oxen, 1,096; of ploughs, 443; and of carts, 219.

PART II.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

CHAPTER I.

Statistical Particulars.—Distribution into Villages, &c.—Classification of the Soil.—Description of the Marwa.—Extent of the Marwa.—Mode and seasons of cultivating the Marwa.—Manuring and weeding the Marwa.—Difficulty of ascertaining the rate of Produce.—Estimate of the rate of Produce per Acre, and the Prices of an average Season.—Quantity of Seed required for sowing an Acre of Marwa.—Extent and description of the Kalee Bhoee.—Agricultural Productions of the Kalee Bhoee.—Mode and seasons of cultivating the Kalee Bhoee.—Kuppas, or Cotton.—Wheat.—Rate of Produce per Acre.—Depredations to which the Wheat is liable.—Proportion of Seed required.

Statistical particulars.

THE particulars of the six purgunnas which compose the collectorate, as to the number of villages, houses, inhabitants, area, &c. of each, are shown in the following table.

The villages of which the revenues and revenue management have been entirely given up by Government in perpetuity, in the different purgunnas, are excluded also from the following table :—

TABLE A.

	Names of the Purgunnas.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Number of Houses.	Inhabitants. Musulmans	Parsees.	Hindoos.	Total.	Area in Square British Miles.		Average Number of Inhabitants in a House.	Average Number of Inhabitants to a Square Mile.
Original Collectorship.	Baroche, Purgunna and Suburbs of the City	162	22,753	23,520	—	74,354	97,874				
	The City of Baroche within the Walls	1	3,707	3,492	2,992	10,079	16,563				
	Whole Baroche Purgunna	163	26,460	27,012	2,992	84,433	114,437	430	09	4 1/3	266
	Unklesur	50	6,001	5,752	348	19,651	25,751	134	90	4 1/3	191
	Hansot	51	3,900	2,186	494	14,312	16,992	142	25	4 1/3	119
Annexed A. D. 1817.	Jumboosur	82	12,723	7,289	—	39,154	46,443	337	15	3 3/4	138
	Amod	42	4,075	3,203	—	13,144	16,347	220	14	4	74
	Dehej	10	1,038	194	—	3,744	3,938	55	46	4	70
		398	54,197	45,636	3,834	174,438	223,908	1,319	99	4 1/8	169 6/10

Distribution into Villages or Townships : their boundaries, establishments, &c.

Every foot of land in the zilla, productive or unproductive, belongs to some one or the other of the villages. The village boundaries form the limits of superior divisions. The knowledge and tenacity of their boundaries, cherished by the inhabitants of every village in this quarter, are very

striking. The village boundaries are commonly marked by strips of land left waste, of twenty or thirty yards in breadth: these are, however, sometimes ploughed up by common consent; but the line remains as fully recognized as if it bore the most visible marks. None of the villages in this collectorate are surrounded with walls; neither have any of them detached hamlets. Every village has its establishment of servants more or less complete. Every purgunna has its own hereditary officers of revenue and record, *viz.* Desaees and Mujmoodars, and, in some instances, Ameen patells. This last officer is only permanent in the Baroche and Jumboosur purgunnas. In the other purgunnas of this collectorate, certain village Patells are employed in this capacity as occasion requires.

Classification of the soil into Marwa and Kalee Bhoee.

The whole of the soil is classed into two grand divisions, *viz.* "marwa" or "gorat" and "kalee bhoee": the former prevails chiefly in the Jumboosur purgunna. The small portions in the Amod and Dehej purgunnas have been given under those two purgunnas. In the Unklesur purgunna there are about 19,420 beegas, including what is called "bhata" and "eetana." In the Hansot purgunna, about 2,678 beegas, including the morkanta; and, in the Baroche purgunna, about 30,878 beegas, of which by far the greatest part is termed "bhata," and belongs to villages on the banks of the river. The lands of the village of Deewa, in the Unklesur purgunna, consist entirely, or nearly so, of gorat; and it pays an annual assessment to Government, and for village charges, of upwards of 30,000 rupees, its *whole* area being 6,910 beegas, 2 wussas; of which the Government productive lands amount to 4,472 beegas, 7 wussas, or 2,289 acres, 2 roods, 18 perches.

Description of the Marwa.

The marwa or gorat is a sandy soil, of a light brown colour, quite free from stones of every description: it absorbs the rain rapidly, and never presents a broken surface in the dry season, or a muddy one in the wet. Fine water is found in almost every part of it, and at a comparatively short distance from the surface; that is, at thirty and thirty-five feet. The fields of marwa are everywhere enclosed with tall, thick, live hedges, composed principally of *euphorbium terncalli*, *euphorbium antiquorum*, *capparis sepium*, *capparis corymbosa*, *phyllanthus madraspatensis*, *cadaba Indica*, *clerodendron floribundum*, and *zygophyllum salerocarpum*. This soil abounds too with fine umbrageous trees, not only in the hedge-rows, but in the fields: they consist of the mangoe in a large proportion, the tamarind, the mowra, the kirnee, the burr, the pepul, &c.,—all growing to the largest size, and having the most flourishing appearance.

Extent of the Marwa, and its agricultural productions.

The marwa soil comprizes a considerable portion of central Goojerat, commencing with the southern boundaries of the Jumboosur and Baroda purgunnas, extending to the northern extremity of the province, but bounded to the west and south by a line running about N.W. from Cambay. The agricultural produce of the marwa of this collectorate is as follows:

1. Bâjeree, *(Holcus spicatus)*.
2. Bâota, *(Panicum frumentaceum)*.
3. Kodra, *(Paspalium frumentaceum)*.
4. Jowar, *(Holcus Sorghum)*, in small quantities.
5. Kuppas, cotton *(Gosypium herbaceum)*, in very small quantities.
6. Dângur, dry rice, in very small quantities.
7. Mut,h, *(Phaseolus aconitifolius)*.
8. Toour, *(Cytisus cajan)*.
9. Tull, *(Sesamun orientale)*, Dola tull.

10. Deewéla, *or* Eerunda, *(Ricinus communis).*
11. Wâl, *(Dolichos labiab, var. alba).*
12. Moong, *(Phaseolus mungo).*
13. Urud, *(Phaseolus max.).*
14. Chora.
15. Gooar, *(Dolichos tabeformis).*
16. Buntee.
17. Cheena, *(Panicum miliaseum).*
18. Kang, *(Panicum Italicum).*
19. Umbaree, *or* Bheendee, *(Hibiscus canabinus).*
20. Pân, Indigo, *(Indigofera tinctoria).*

No tobacco to speak of is cultivated in this collectorate, although the marwa to the northward produces it in large quantities for exportation. Of the above, bajeree is produced in by far the largest proportion, and is of the most importance, forming the principal article of the food of the bulk of the inhabitants of the marwa villages, and of the country generally, north of the river Dhadur. With the bajeree, three or four, or more, of the minor articles abovementioned, are sown at the same time and in the same ground. To these last is given the general term, "kuthor," in opposition to the main article, which is called "daun." The kuthor will consist of mut,h, wâl, moong, chora, urud, and sometimes of other leguminous plants. The wâl, gooar, moong, and chora, are often eaten as vegetables; and from the whole, excepting gooar, the dâl, or split pease, so much used in the food of the people, is made. Gooar is only eaten as greens; for, when it is dry, it is given to the cattle.

Mode and seasons of cultivating the Marwa.

The "daun," or corn-crop of the marwa land, is thus composed of bajeree, kodra, dângur, baota, buntee, jowâr; and the "kuthor," or pulse-crop, of the articles before enumerated. All the articles of both are sown at the commencement of the rains, are reaped in the months of October and November, and constitute the "khureef," or early harvest. Kuppas, tull, and deewéla are not classed with either the daun or kuthor. A very little either of cotton or jowar is produced in the best marwa; therefore the "rubbee," or late harvest of that description of land, is quite insignificant compared with the other: the reverse is the case with the kalee bhoee. Bajeree ripens first, and in all October; its associates of the kuthor family, at different times, within the space of six weeks afterwards, or thereabouts. A very wet season is favourable to some of these articles, and a very dry one to others; and those that do not thrive are removed early. The pân, or indigo plant, is now only cultivated at a few villages in the Jumboosur purgunna, *viz.* Gujera, the Kusba, &c.; it is gathered early in October; the cultivation of it fertilizes the land. The 18. Kang; 16. Buntee; and 17. Cheena, are only produced in small quantities in the neighbourhood of wells, by irrigation in the dry season. The 19. Umbaree, is a kind of hemp, and only used for making rope and cord.

Manuring and weeding the Marwa.

The marwa is universally manured, more or less: it is done annually, in a few situations the most favourable for it; but, in general, the means of of the cultivators do not admit of more than about twenty-two cart-loads* per acre, being applied once in three years. The price of manure is sometimes from two to four annas per cart-load. The best manure is the sediment from the reservoirs in which the leaves of the indigo plant have been steeped; but this is only to be had in very small quantities. In consequence

* It is invariably a cart drawn by one pair of bullocks.

of the fertility of the marwa, the weeding too is the more troublesome and expensive: it is performed by hand; and in seasons of much rain, the operation is repeated three times. It is estimated that the expense of weeding per acre is, in indigo-plant fields, two rupees and a half; in those of kodra and dângur together, two rupees; in those of bajeree, of baota, and of kuppas, when sown singly, one rupee, or one rupee and a quarter; and in those with tull and toour together, one rupee and a quarter per acre. At the weeding season, every one in the village—men, women, and children—are employed. The expense of cultivating the marwa is said to be altogether double that of cultivating the inferior kalee bhoee.

Difficulty of ascertaining the rate of produce.

Every endeavour was made during the survey to ascertain the rate of produce per acre of the different articles cultivated; but a great difficulty, in addition to those that usually present themselves in such a research, arises, with regard to the marwa lands, from the practice of sowing four or five different things together in the same field. But the uncertainty of any such estimate must be very evident, when the following circumstances are considered:—The difference of seasons; the difference in the care with which land is dressed and weeded; in the degree in which it has been manured; in the quality of the manure; in the due attention to a proper succession of crops; in the particular situation of fields, to benefit by much or by little rain. Besides the occasional depredations of various enemies, such as monkeys and deer, locusts and other insects; and the practice of the people employed in the fields of eating the grain in the ear, from the time of its being near a ripe state to its removal to the kully, where it is still liable to be pilfered, and to be eaten by various animals and insects. A statement, however, was ventured upon of the average rate of produce of the principal articles of cultivation in forty villages of the Jumboosur purgunna: the greatest and least of these estimates *in the marwa lands* are shown below, and the prices at which the grain, &c. were sold, A. D. 1818. The kulsee contains sixteen maunds, each of forty seers. The kulsee is, therefore, 640 seers; and each seer may be considered, for the present purpose, one pound English, although it is, in fact, about the fifth part of an ounce heavier than a pound avoirdupois. The bar of kuppas contains twenty-four maunds, or 960 seers.

An estimate of the rate of produce per acre, and the prices of an average season.

	Greatest reported Produce per Acre in Seers, or lbs. English.	Least reported Produce per Acre in Seers, or lbs. English.	PRICES.
Bajeree, with Kuthor.....	670	250	14 rupees per kulsee.
Kodra alone	1,340	350	8 and 9 rupees per do.
Bâota alone.....	1,680	350	10 and 11 rupees per do.
Jowar alone.....	670	250	14 to 16 rupees per do.
Kuppas alone	590	170	67¾ to 73 rupees per bar.
Dângur alone	670	350	13 and 14 rupees per kulsee.
Mut,h, with Bajeree	170	—	9 and 10 rupees per do.
Tull, with Toour	250	80	40 rupees per do.
Toour, with Tull	170	60	14 rupees per do.

It is believed that a combination of the circumstances above alluded to, may occasion a difference as great as that of the two columns here shown. The prices may be considered as nearly those of a medium season; for grain was reckoned neither particularly dear nor cheap in the year 1818. In the early part of 1820, owing to two successive seasons of excessive heavy rains, a scarcity approaching to famine existed, and bajeree and jowar were about double the prices of the foregoing statement. Kuppas, or uncleaned cotton,

should, however, be excepted from these remarks; for the bar which sold for sixty-eight rupees, in 1818, brought only forty-eight rupees in 1815, and, previously to that year, seldom so much.

Quantity of seed required for sowing an acre of Marwa.

The quantity of seed required for sowing the different articles of marwa cultivation is very insignificant;—it is as follows, *per acre*:—

Bajeree.—Four seers or pounds, with one and a half of mut,h, or with four seers of wâl, gooar, mut,h, and moong. These seeds are all mixed previously to sowing; the whole mixture making about eight seers, or pounds, per acre.

Kodra.—Three seers, with about six seers of kuppas, commonly let into the ground by different pipes of the drill plough.

Baota or *Wowta.*—Three seers and a half: commonly grows alone. It is first sown thickly, on a small well-manured spot, under a sumree tree, if possible, and from thence transplanted when it has reached the height of a few inches. Manure is particularly necessary in the cultivation of *baota* or *bowta.*

Jowar.—Five seers, if alone: four seers and a half, with one quarter seer of tull, and one-quarter seer of deewéla.

Kuppas.—Six seers, with from eighteen to twenty seers of dângur, always mixed previously to sowing.

Dângur.—Eighteen to twenty seers, with kuppas, as above.

Mut,h, tull, toour, &c.—Half a seer, with the "daun," or corn.

Extent and description of the Kalee Bhoee.

The kalee bhoee, which is the soil of by far the greatest part of this collectorate, is the same as that which composes the soil of the adjoining purgunnas on the south of Wusrawee and Oolpar, and of almost all the Attavesee: it is the same that prevails in much of the western and peninsular part of Goozerat, in a great part of Malwa, and in the valley of the Dekhan. Jowar and wheat being the grains chiefly produced by this description of soil, constitute the chief articles of food of the inhabitants of the countries here mentioned. The kalee bhoee has the appearance of a very rich mould; it is entirely free from stones of every description, large or small; and it looks as superior in fertility to the marwa as the marwa is in reality to it. The kalee bhoee of the twenty-one bara villages of the Jumboosur purgunna, and of some of the western villages of the Baroche and Amod purgunnas, is of an inferior kind; the lands of these are not elevated many feet above the level of the sea, from which they are only separated by a perfectly flat tract, of which the surface is impregnated with salt, and which produces no vegetation whatever; and the dust blown from this salt tract, or the "khar," as it is called, injures the adjoining fields.

Agricultural productions of the Kalee Bhoee.

The agricultural produce of the kalee bhoee is as follows in this collectorate:—

1. Jowâr, *(Holcus sorghum).*
2. Kuppas, cotton, *(Gosypium herbaceum).*
3. Ghoon, wheat, *(Triticum œtivum).*
4. Dângur, dry rice.
5. Chunna, gram, *(Cicer arietinum).*
6. Deewéla, *(Ricinu communis).*
7. Rata-tull, (*Sesamun orientale*).
8. Moong *or* mug, *(Phaseolus mungo).*
9. Toour, (*Citysus cajan*).

Mode and seasons of cultivating the Kalee Bhoee.

Jowar, as has been before observed, is the grain principally cultivated in the kalee bhoee, in whatever part of the country that soil prevails. It is never sown two successive seasons in the same ground: it for the most part grows alone; but toour and mug are sometimes sown with it in the best lands. The grand crop, or what is called the "seealoo jowar," is sown in August, and gathered in all February,—the toour and mug ripening after it. There is a minor crop, which is sown at the commencement of the rains in June, and ripens about the end of October: this is called "chamasoo jowar." In the succession of crops, jowar commonly succeeds cotton: a season of wasul, or fallow, should follow these two; or else chunna, till-toour, or wheat. Should the kuppas or cotton sowing fail, its place is supplied with laung. The produce of jowar in good lands, that have the advantage of manure or fallow, appears to be wonderfully great: the grains in a single head of jowar, of uncommon size, were counted, and they amounted to 5,659. The jowaree straw, although coarse and large, is fodder of the best kind for cattle: it finds a ready market in the towns, and the quantity from one acre commonly fetches $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ rupees.

Kuppas, or Cotton; particulars of its cultivation; proportion of seed to wool, &c.

Kuppas has, of late years, become a primary object of cultivation in this collectorate, as well as in the adjoining purgunnas, in consequence of the advance in its price from forty-five rupees to about seventy rupees per bar.* It is often sown alone, but very frequently with dângur, and somtimes with kodra. Kuppas is seldom sown more than once in three years in the same ground. To repeat it oftener would be attended with no immediate advantage, and with certain prospective loss. A second year's crop does not turn out more than one-half of the first. Kuppas is sown in all June; the gathering commences generally late in February, and is repeated usually three times, at intervals of about a fortnight, before the whole is got in. The time of the ripening of the cotton, however, varies according to the seasons, and it is not at all plucked sometimes by the end of April. The average proportion in weight of seed or kuppaseea, to rooee or cotton wool, is one-third of the latter to two-thirds of the former. But kuppas of the best soil, and most favourable season, will yield eighteen seers of rooee or cleaned cotton, and thirty seers of seed from one durree of forty-eight seers; while kuppas of an inferior soil, and unfavourable season, will yield fifteen seers of rooee and thirty-three seers of kuppaseea per durree. The quality of all the cotton of the collectorate is the same, but its value is affected by its being gathered and kept free from all kinds of dirt, leaves, &c.; it is divided by the Commercial Department into three classes, according to the degrees of its cleanness: and the first class, or toomél, fetches four rupees per bar more than the third class, which is called "rasee."

Wheat.

Ghoon or wheat forms almost the only produce of the lands of the bara villages, but is very little cultivated in the better kind of kalee bhoee: it is universally sown alone. It is of the bearded kind, and is about eighteen inches high when at its full size. There are commonly about fifty grains of wheat in one ear. It is the most uncertain crop of any, in consequence of being affected by too much or too little rain, and from the serious depredations of deer, birds, and insects, to which it is liable. It is sown late in September or early in October, and ripens in March, when it is pulled up by the roots. The large quantity of seed required for wheat is a serious drawback upon the profits of its cultivation. The price of wheat and of jowar is generally about the same in market; of the former, it takes about thirty-eight pounds to sow an acre; of the latter, about five pounds.

* 48 seers = 1 durree; 20 durrees = 1 bar.

Rate of produce per acre.

An experiment was tried at Doleea, one of the bara villages of the Jumboosur purgunna, in March 1819, to ascertain the produce of a koombha of wheat. The whole crop of a field, measuring two koombhas and fifty-six moulas, had been just pulled up, and made into phoolies or little sheaves: of these sheaves there were 126. Three or four of them were taken out, by different people, indiscriminately, and cleaned in the presence of the officer superintending the survey. The average quantity of wheat in a sheaf was found to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers, or pounds. The field, of 2 koombhas, 56 moulas, thus produced 819 seers, which is equal to $319\frac{3}{4}$ seers, or 8 maunds, minus one quarter seer per koombha, or about 336 pounds per acre. The phoolies or sheaves are made of the same size at all the villages. The field on which this experiment was made had been fallow the preceding year, but had not been manured.

Depredations to which the Wheat is liable.

The people, when questioned, will seldom or never admit so high a rate of produce as was the result of this experiment; but in the worst of the bara villages, five or six maunds may be, it is thought, safely estimated as the produce of an acre of wheat. The serious depredations committed on the wheat fields by flocks of antelopes were witnessed during the survey. This flat and open country is favourable to these animals, who trust to their speed for safety; they have an uninterrupted view of the approach of an enemy, which is not at all obstructed by the low wheat, which affords them such acceptable feeding. There is also a very large bird, called "kullum," which frequents the country at the season of the ripening of this grain, in flights like those of wild geese: these, as well as clouds of small birds, are great enemies to the wheat; and it would probably be destroyed altogether by so many formidable depredators, were it not protected by the beard, for none but the bearded wheat grows in these districts.

Proportion of Seed required.

To sow an acre of wheat, from thirty-six to forty pounds of seed are required; to sow an acre of chunna or gram, about twenty pounds of seed; of dângur, or coarse rice, from sixteen to twenty pounds; of deewélee, three pounds. Cleaning dângur from the husk (chora), reduces one maund to about twenty-seven seers, or one kulsee to about eleven maunds.

CHAPTER II.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

(Continued.)

Public Revenue.—Payments other than to Government.—Rate per Beega and Acre on all the productive Lands.—Proportion of the productive to the unproductive Lands.—Difference in the rate per Beega which the Assessment bears on the productive Lands.—Value of the Produce per Beega.—Alienated Lands.—Rate per Beega of the Assessment on account of Government, supposing it levied on the Government Land alone.—Rate of the Assessment per Beega, supposing it levied on the Government Land *actually in cultivation* at the time of the Survey.—Quantity and Value of the Cotton Crop for one year.

Public Revenue, how levied.

THE public revenue throughout the collectorate is paid in money, not in kind, and without any middleman between the Patells, or as they are in some places called "cultivating Zemindars," and the collector. The money

payment is considered a commutation for one-half of the gross produce of the Government lands. Arrears of revenue are seldom long outstanding; and the selling of land for arrears of revenue is a practice altogether unknown in this collectorate, as it is, perhaps, in every other under the Bombay Government.

Payments other than to Government.

It has been estimated, that in the purgunna of Baroche the payments in cash to individuals, and to defray village expenses, together with the amount of rent of alienated lands, come to about the annual sum of 3,65,000 rupees. It has also been roughly estimated that the same description of payments comes to about one lac of rupees in each of the purgunnas of Unklesur and Hansot.

Rate per Beega and Acre at which the Government Revenue bears on all the productive lands in each Purgunna respectively.

The following Table (B) exhibits the particulars of the lands of the different purgunnas, according to the measurement, in one stand, *viz.* in the beegas and wussas of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot purgunnas, the amount paid to Government under every head of land revenue by each purgunna in the year 1817-18; and the rate *per beega* in each purgunna respectively, supposing all the productive lands to be assessable. And Table C exhibits the same particulars of the lands in British statute acres, and the rate *per acre* at which the revenue bears upon the land in each purgunna respectively.

TABLE B.

Names of the Purgunnas.	Lands cultivated and fit for Cultivation. (1)	Unproductive Lands of all descriptions. (2)	Total Area of the Villages of the Purgunna paying Revenue. (3)	Amount of Land Revenue paid under every head, for the year A. D. 1817-18, or Sumwut 1874. (4)	Rate per Beega, supposing all the Productive Lands in column (1) assessable. (5)
	Beegas. *Wus.*	*Beegas.* *Wus.*	*Beegas.* *Wus.*	*Rupees.* *Qrs.* *Reas.*	*Rups.* *Qrs.* *Rs.*
Baroche	440,557 9	97,108 8	537,665 17	11,53,817 0 70	2 2 48
Unklesur.....	114,207 5	53,428 4	167,635 9	2,00,546 1 93	1 3 02
Hansot.....	92,443 17	85,398 3	177,842 0	1,73,745 3 72	1 3 51
Jumboosur	258,573 5	162,911 17	421,485 2	3,34,386 0 19	1 1 17
Amod	127,797 12	125,207 17	253,005 9	80,354 0 49	0 2 51
Dehej	31,214 13	38,124 3	69,338 16	14,550 0 38	0 1 86
	1,064,794 1	562,178 12	1,626,972 13	19,57,399 3 41	1 3 35

TABLE C.

Names of the Purgunnas.	Lands cultivated and fit for Cultivation. (1)	Unproductive Lands of all descriptions. (2)	Total Area of the Villages of the Purgunna paying Revenue. (3)	Amount of Land Revenue paid under every head, for the year A. D. 1817-18, or Sumwut 1874. (4)	Rate per Acre, supposing all the Productive Lands in column (1) assessable. (5)
	Acres. *Rds.* *Ps.*	*Acres.* *Rds.* *Ps.*	*Acres.* *Rds.* *Ps.*	*Rupees.* *Qrs.* *Reas.*	*Rups.* *Qrs.* *Rs.*
Baroche	225,542 3 23	49,714 2 5	275,257 1 28	11,53,817 0 70	5 0 46
Unklesur.....	58,468 1 3	27,352 1 39	85,820 3 2	2,00,546 1 93	3 1 72
Hansot.....	47,326 2 4	43,719 1 38	91,046 0 2	1,73,745 3 72	3 2 68
Jumboosur	132,375 3 38	83,402 1 18	215,778 1 16	3,34,386 0 19	2 2 10
Amod	65,425 2 35	64,099 3 21	129,525 2 16	80,354 0 49	1 0 91
Dehej	15,980 1 5	19,517 2 14	35,497 3 19	14,550 0 38	0 3 64
	545,119 2 28	287,806 1 15	832,926 0 3	19,57,399 3 41	3 2 36

Proportion of the productive to the unproductive lands.

These tables show, at a view, the proportion of the arable land, and that which never can be, or never will be, cultivated, being occupied by the sites of villages, the beds of tanks and water-courses, roads, broken ground, salt flat, and land for ever allotted to pasturage. It will be seen how much the Baroche purgunna has the advantage over the others in this respect, for of its entire area nearly four-fifths are cultivated and fit for cultivation, and

a little more than one-fifth only, which also includes the pasture lands, unavailable to agriculture. The Unklesur and Jumboosur purgunnas stand next in this respect to the Baroche, and the unproductive lands of the former amount to somewhat less, and of the latter to somewhat more than half the quantity of the arable. In the other three purgunnas the arable and the unproductive are about equal, but the quantity of the latter is much augmented by the salt flat which lies between the productive part of the Hansot, Amod, and Dehej purgunnas and the sea; and the proportion of useless land to arable is much increased by the same circumstance in the Jumboosur purgunna. The average of the whole collectorship will be seen to be about two parts cultivated and fit for cultivation, and one part unproductive, of the entire area.

Great difference in the rate per Beega which the Assessment bears on the productive lands in each Purgunna.

The difference in the rate per beega and per acre in the different purgunnas, supposing the assessment to bear on all the productive lands, is very remarkable, and it will be still more so if the difference in the nature of the soil is considered. In the Baroche purgunna, which pays at so much higher a rate than the others, there is only a proportion of marwa or gorat land in a small number of villages. In the Jumboosur purgunna the average quality of the kalee bhoee is superior to the average quality of the kalee bhoee which constitutes the soil of the whole Baroche purgunna generally, while in the Jumboosur purgunna, out of the 132,375 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches, of arable land, there are 41,905 acres, 3 perches of marwa or gorat, which is worth, perhaps, two-thirds more than the kalee bhoee of the Baroche purgunna. Comparing the Hansot and the Jumboosur purgunnas, it may be safely said that, generally speaking, the soil of the latter is of double value to that of the former; yet in the Jumboosur purgunna, the assessment bears at the rate of 1 rupee, 1 quarter, 17 reas per beega; and in the Hansot purgunna, at the rate of 1 rupee, 3 quarters, 51 reas per beega, upon the whole of the productive lands. In the Unklesur purgunna there are a few marwa or gorat villages, but there are also many very poor ones; and taking the bad and the good together, the general superiority of the soil of the Jumboosur purgunna over that of the Unklesur must be, I think, at least as three to two, while the assessment on the Unklesur purgunna bears at the rate of 1 rupee, 3 quarters, 2 reas per beega; and on the Jumboosur, as before noticed, at 1 rupee, 1 quarter, 17 reas per beega. The Amod and the Hansot purgunnas may be considered as nearly on a par with respect to the general productiveness of the soil; the assessment bears on the total of the productive lands of the former at the rate of 2 quarters, 51 reas per beega; on the total productive lands of the latter, at 1 rupee, 3 quarters, 51 reas per beega. But the most extraordinary difference is in the Dehej purgunna, the soil of which, taking the marwa and kalee bhoee together, may be considered of an average quality, equal to the soil of the Baroche purgunna; and the assessment bears on the whole productive lands of the Dehej purgunna at the rate of 1 quarter, 86 reas; on those of the Baroche purgunna, at the rate of 2 rupees, 2 quarters, 48 reas per beega. These facts exhibit, perhaps, an unexpected state of things, but as they rest on the basis of the actual measurement of every particle of the different kinds of lands in all the purgunnas, they seem to be beyond question.

Value of the produce per Beega, compared with the payments to Government per Beega.

Compare next the value of the produce of a beega with the rates of payment to Government, as shown in the foregoing tables. The staple products of the collectorate may be considered to be: 1. kuppas; 2. jowar; 3. wheat; 4. bajeree; 5. dângur. A beega will produce from six to ten maunds of jowar; from four to six durrees of kuppas; from six to ten

maunds of wheat; from ten to sixteen maunds of bajeree; and from ten to sixteen maunds of dângur, or coarse rice; and the value of the produce of a beega, as thus stated, when the price is neither very high nor very low, is from six to fifteen rupees; besides the straw and dry cotton bushes, and the portion of grain eaten in the fields by the cultivators, from its beginning to ripen, to its being cut and lodged in the kully, or housed. The average rate which the payment to Government, under every head of land tax, bears upon the whole of the productive land in the collectorate, is 1 rupee, 3 quarters, and 35 reas per beega: so it may perhaps be assumed, that not more than one-sixth of the produce of all the arable land goes to Government, the pasturage being entirely exempted. And the code of Menu declares, that of the productive land a sixth is the largest share which can be taken in ordinary circumstances, and a fourth in times of urgent distress.

Alienated Lands included in the calculation.

This calculation includes, certainly, the alienated and rent-free lands: but these are in fact almost all directly or indirectly taxed. The actual proprietor of land exempt from the regular assessment in but few instances, comparatively, cultivates himself; and the cultivators of it hold it on such terms, as to assist materially in enabling them to pay their portion of the Government demands. It would therefore be incorrect to exclude these lands from the foregoing calculations, or to consider the public demands as realized on the tullput or acknowledged government land alone.

Claims to rent-free lands in the Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej purgunnas, not admitted in the Survey.

In the Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej purgunnas, the claims to rent-free lands were immoderate, and their denominations, as before noticed, have not been admitted into the present documents of the survey. Copies, however, were taken of the most authentic records of the alienated lands of these purgunnas, from which the statements below were formed. The standard moula rod of nine guz was used throughout the survey of the three purgunnas for every description of land. The alienated lands, however, are invariably estimated by a smaller rod. This differs in most villages; but it ought not to exceed eight guz. The proportion, therefore, between these two measures is, in 100 koombhas, 20 koombhas, 98 moulas, 765 decls.; or 79 koombhas, 1 moula, 234 decls. of Government land are equal to 100 khoombhas of alienated.

Rate per Beega of the Assessment on account of Government, supposing it levied on the Government land alone.

The following Table (D) shows the rate per beega which the Government land would pay, were the whole of the public assessment laid upon that alone: the alienated lands in the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot purgunnas being stated according to the settlement of them by the Revenue Survey Committee; and those of the Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej purgunnas, are first reduced from koombhas of the alienated land standard, estimated by an eight guz moula rod, to the general standard of the nine guz moula rod.

	Koombhas.	*Koombhas by the Standard Rod.*	*Baroche Beegas. Ms.*
Jumboosur.—Total alienated lands, per record of 1841, by an eight guz rod.....	57,072 15	= 45,094 4	= 84,461 18
Amod.—Total alienated lands, per record of 1865, by an eight guz rod	34,796 25	= 27,493 33	= 51,495 10
Dehej.—Total alienated lands, per record of 1865, by an eight guz rod.....	7,584 25	= 5,992 49	= 11,224 1

TABLE D.

Names of the Purgunnas.	In Beegas of the Standard of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot Purgunnas.						Amount of Land Revenue paid under every head, for the year A. D. 1817-18, or Sumwut 1874.			Rate per Beega, supposing the Assessment, per Column (4) levied on the Tullput alone, per Column (1).		
	Tullput cultivated and fit for Cultivation. (1)		Alienated Land of all denominations. (2)		Total of the Productive Lands. (3)		(4)			(5)		
	Beegas.	*Wus.*	*Beegas.*	*Wus.*	*Beegas.*	*Wus.*	*Rupees.*	*Qrs.*	*Reas.*	*Rups.*	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*
Baroche	345,845	14	94,711	15	440,557	9	11,53,817	0	70	3	1	34
Unklesur.....	83,988	11	30,218	14	114,207	5	2,00,546	1	93	2	1	55
Hansot	60,240	1	32,203	16	92,443	17	1,73,745	3	72	2	3	53
Jumboosur	174,111	7	84,461	18	258,573	5	3,34,386	0	19	1	3	68
Amod	76,302	2	51,495	10	127,797	12	80,354	0	49	1	0	21
Dehej	19,990	12	11,224	1	31,214	13	14,550	0	38	0	2	91
	760,478	7	304,315	14	1,064,794	1	19,57,399	3	41	2	2	29

Lands claimed as exempt from the regular Assessment.

The lands claimed at the present time as exempt from the regular assessment on account of Government in the purgunnas of Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej, exceed the quantity shown in the foregoing Table. But were an investigation to take place, there is not the smallest doubt but that the lands actually and fairly alienated would be found to be even less than they appear in the records of those three purgunnas, from which the statement of them in the above table was made.

Rate of the Assessment per beega, supposing it levied on the Government Land *actually in cultivation* at the time of the Survey.

One only objection to the results shown in the Tables B, C, and D remains, I think, to be met: column (1) includes the arable and productive land found in an uncultivated state at the time of the survey. A great portion of this has no doubt been already brought into cultivation; and it is believed that the whole will be as productive, ere long, as the other lands. A Table, however, is next given to show the rate per beega, at which the assessment would bear on the *tullput actually in cultivation* at the time of the survey, excluding all the arable land that was neglected at that period, as well as all the beer, even that ascertained to be arable and available for cultivation.

TABLE E.

Names of the Purgunnas.	In Beegas of the Standard of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot Purgunnas.						Amount of Land Revenue under every head, paid to Government, for the year A. D. 1817-18, or Sumwut 1874.			Rate per Beega, if this Revenue were derived from the Lands in Column (1) alone.		
	Tullputs actually in cultivation at the time of the Survey. (1)		Tullput arable, but waste at the time of the Survey. (2)		Total Tullput cultivated and fit for cultivation. (3)		(4)			(5)		
	Beegas.	*Wus.*	*Beegas.*	*Wus.*	*Beegas.*	*Wus.*	*Rupees.*	*Qrs.*	*Reas.*	*Rups.*	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*
Baroche, surveyed A. D. 1813	316,530	8	29,315	6	345,845	14	11,53,817	0	70	3	2	58
Unklesur ditto 1814-15..	54,173	8	29,815	3	83,988	11	2,00,546	1	93	3	2	80
Hansot ditto 1814-15..	51,266	4	8,973	17	60,240	1	1,73,745	3	72	3	1	55
Jumboosur ditto 1818	159,307	10	14,803	17	174,111	7	3,34,386	0	19	2	0	39
Amod ditto 1819	66,022	18	10,279	4	76,302	2	80,354	0	49	1	0	86
Dehej ditto 1819	19,497	12	493	0	19,990	12	14,550	0	38	0	2	98
	666,798	0	93,680	7	760,478	7	19,57,399	3	41	2	3	74

Quantity and value of the Cotton Crop for one year.

The following is a statement of the quantity of kuppas, or cotton, produced in the collectorate, and the money it fetched in the year to which the foregoing tables refer.

	Bars.	Rupees per Bar.	Rupees.	Qrs.	Rs.
Baroche Purgunna	23,529	at 73, 71, and 69, about	16,58,794	2	0
Jumboosur Purgunna.....	7,467½	at 67¾	5,05,954	2	93
Amod Purgunna.....	2,561¼	at 67¾	1,71,540	1	77
Unklesur Purgunna.....	5,192	at 60	3,11,520	0	0
Hansot Purgunna.....	4,833	at 60	2,89,980	0	0
Dehej Purgunna.....	—	—			
		Total, Rupees	29,37,789	2	70

This cotton crop, which brought twenty-nine lacs and a half of rupees nearly, did not certainly occupy one-fourth of the cultivated land of the collectorship. No part of the pure marwa is cultivated with cotton: the lands of the bara villages are, for the most part, not calculated for it; and of the land which is particularly eligible for cotton, only one-third can in a season be sown with it. But it must be remembered, that the produce, as well as the price, was uncommonly favourable this season.

CHAPTER III.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

(Continued.)

A comparative view of the Revenue of the different Collectorates under the Bombay Government.—Some of the results of this Survey and of that of the Ceded Districts compared.—Disproportion in the Male and Female Population.—Revenue derived from the Alienated Lands.—Proportion of Alienated Land to Government Land.—Description of the villages of the Baroche Collectorate alienated *in toto*.—Population.—Boundaries.—Villages within the Boundaries of the Collectorate belonging to other States.

A comparative view of the Revenue of the different Collectorates under the Bombay Government.

THE following table will show the proportion of the revenue to the number of purgunnas, villages, and inhabitants of the different collectorates under the Bombay Presidency, as far as the information at present obtained admits of its being done. A comparison of the revenue of the different collectorates with the quantity of land of different descriptions, though very desirable, cannot of course be made till the survey is extended.

TABLE F.

Names of the Collectorates.	Number of Purgunnas.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Number of Inhabitants.	Land Revenue for one year.			
				Rupees	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*	A. D.
Baroche	6	(1) 417	229,527	19,57,399	3	41	1817-18
Surat	14	684	(2) 360,323	16,40,186	2	24	1818-19
Kaira, or Eastern Zilla north of the Myhee River	11	561	371,504	17,58,745	1	56	1818-19
Ahmedabad	11	1,077	550,000	11,20,227	1	32	1818-19
Northern Concan	(3) 46	2,111	(4) 420,000	13,47,871	0	82	1818-19
Southern Concan	(3) 47	2,291	632,337	13,20,154	3	25	1819-20
Khandeis	56	3,538	....	12,40,974	2	32	1819-20
Poona	(5) 33	1,180	....	6,26,956	1	12	1819-20
Ahmednuggur	(6) 44	2,628	....	18,24,428	2	68	1819-20
Carnatic	(7) 26	2,870	....	20,42,724	3	82	1819-20

(1) This includes the nineteen Alienated Villages, as villages of a similar description are included in all the other Collectorates.
(2) This includes the population of the city of Surat—124,406.
(3) Called Muhals.
(4) Including Salsette and Caranja.
(5) Called Turrufs.
(6) Some called Purgunnas, and others Turrufs.
(7) Called Talooks.

Some of the results of this Survey and that of the Ceded Districts by Colonel Munro, compared.

The only operation with which I am acquainted, similar to the revenue survey in Goojerat, is the survey of the Ceded Districts by Colonel Munro; and it may be satisfactory to bring under one view some of the results of the two undertakings, in order that they may be compared with each

other, resting as they do on the basis of actual measurement, reducible to a common standard. The particulars of the Ceded Districts given in the following tables, are taken from Colonel Munro's Report to the Board of Revenue at Madras, dated 26th July 1807. After mentioning that the number of inhabitants is 1,917,376, he says, "there is every reason to believe that the total is rather below than above the actual population; for the number of females ought to be greater. It is, according to the statements, one-tenth less than that of males; but if the same proportion exist here as in Europe, the difference cannot be more than one in a hundred; and the whole number of inhabitants would, upon this principle, be 2,014,294. It should, however, be observed, that it is a general opinion among the inhabitants, that the number of males is actually one-tenth greater than that of females."

Disproportion in the male and female population.

By the population return of three collectorates on the Bombay establishment, the disproportion is even greater; for there are in the

	Males.		Females.
Baroche Collectorate.....	119,238	to	104,670
Kaira Collectorate.....	203,817	to	167,687
Southern Concan Collectorate.....	329,747	to	302,590
Total....	652,802	to	575,147

TABLE G.

	Quantity of Land in cultivation, both Government and Alienated. (1)	Quantity of Arable Land in an uncultivated state. (2)	Revenue paid to Government for one year from the Land. (3)	Rate per Acre, supposing the Revenue in Column (3) to be derived from all the Land in Column (1). (4)	Number of Inhabitants. (5)	Number of Black Cattle, and Buffaloes. (6)
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Rupees.*	*Rs. Qrs. Rs.*		
The Ceded Districts under Madras..	4,243,758	7,823,165	64,85,342	1 2 11	1,917,376	1,692,519
The Baroche Collectorate under Bombay	497,161	47,959	19,57,400	3 3 75	223,908	93,261

Revenue derived from alienated Lands.

The assumption that the revenue to Government is derived, in a degree, from the alienated lands, as well as from those called "surkaree," or Government, is justified by the same circumstances in the Ceded Districts as in the Baroche collectorship; for Colonel Munro, in the Report from which these particulars are taken, says, para. 14, "The land held by Bramins under the denomination of dhirmadey, (statement No. 6), is chiefly cultivated by Ryots, who seldom pay the Enaumdar more than a fourth or fifth of the rent. In many villages these enaums are divided among the Ryots, who allow the Enaumdar only a small quit-rent, and regard the rest as their own, from long possession." This, I have no doubt, applies to alienated lands generally in the Ceded Districts, as well as it does in the Baroche collectorate. In the Ceded Districts, all land exempted from the regular revenue appear to be included under the head of "enaum." The total quantity capable of cultivation is given at 2,599,747 acres; while the total quantity of surkaree, or Government land fit for cultivation, amounts to 9,467,176 acres. The following table exhibits a view of the proportion of alienated to Government land, in both the Ceded Districts and the Baroche collectorate.

TABLE H.

	Quantity of Land fit for cultivation considered as Surkaree, or Government, or Tullput, or such as pays the full Rent to Government.	Quantity of Land fit for cultivation in Enaum, or exempted, wholly or in part, from the direct Rent to Government.	Whole Quantity of Land capable of cultivation.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ceded Districts under Madras	9,467,176	2,599,747	12,066,923
Baroche Collectorate under Bombay	389,326	155,794	545,120

Proportion of alienated land to Government Land.

The proportion of alienated land to Government land thus appears to be considerably greater in the Baroche collectorate than in the Ceded Districts; notwithstanding the villages of the latter, which are alienated *in toto*, being excluded from all the foregoing tables and statements, except in Table F, which includes them.

Description of the Villages of the Baroche Collectorate alienated *in toto*.

The alienated villages of the Baroche collectorate are nineteen in number, *viz.* ten in the Baroche purgunna ; two in the Unklesur ; one in the Hansot ; four in the Jumboosur ; and two in the Amod purgunna. Of the whole nineteen, twelve are called wuzzeefa villages, and were given away by Mahomedan sovereigns. Ten of the twelve pay each a small annual fixed sum to Government. Five are called enaum villages, and are held entirely free of any payment. These enaum villages are very insignificant, with the exception of two in the Baroche purgunna ; of which one is held by the principal Desaee, and the other by the principal Mujmoodar of the purgunna. That belonging to the Desaee Kulumb,h paid, A. D. 1819-20, 7,767 rupees, 2 quarters ; of which 5,703 rupees, 2 quarters, went to the proprietor, and 2,064 rupees to the village charges. That belonging to the Mujmoodar Munglesur paid, A. D. 1819-20, 9,194 rupees, 75 reas ; of which 7,537 rupees, 1 quarter, 25 reas, went to the proprietor, and 1,656 rupees, 3 quarters, 50 reas, in village charges. The other three little enaum villages are in the Jumboosur purgunna : two of them are small tracts, without inhabitants ; the other (wurr) is held by Charuns. The other two alienated villages of the collectorate are called wanta villages, and are held by Grasias : they both pay an annual sum to Government. One is in the Jumboosur purgunna, and does not yield *altogether* above 2,500 rupees per annum ; the other is a little tract, without inhabitants, in the Amod purgunna, from which only 54 rupees were realized altogether in 1819-20.

Population, &c.

The whole of these nineteen alienated villages comprise 1,352 houses ; 5,619 inhabitants, of whom 4,974 are Hindoos, and 645 are Mahomedans. They possess 1,191 oxen, 804 cows and buffaloes, and 569½ ploughs. The whole amount of the assessment upon them on every account, for Sumwut 1876, or A. D. 1819-20, was about 62,314 rupees, 3 quarters, 94 reas ; of which 9,500¾ rupees went to Government, in the fixed payments from the wuzzeefa and wanta villages ; 13,403 rupees, 1 quarter, 50 reas, went in other village charges, including tora grass ; and 39,410 rupees, 3 quarters, 44 reas, went to the proprietors.

Boundaries.

As the small payments to Government from these villages, where any existed, were fixed for ever, no survey or measurement of their lands in particular was necessary. Their boundaries were ascertained in surveying the adjoining villages, completed when they happened to be on the boundary of the purgunna. Thus their general area only is known, which, of the whole nineteen, amounts to 32 square British miles, 61 decls. ; to 40,773

beegas, 16 wussas, of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot standard ; or 20,874 British statute acres, 16 perches. The amount of the annual loss to Government, at the present time, from having parted with these villages, appears to be, by the particulars before mentioned, 39,410 rupees, 3 quarters, 44 reas, or thereabouts. Although Government does not, in any way, interfere with the revenue management of these nineteen villages, it retains the jurisdiction in them, as completely as it does in all the other villages. A statement accompanying shows the particulars of the population, &c. of each and of all these alienated villages.

Villages within the boundaries of the Collectorate, belonging to other States.

There are two villages within the boundary of the Baroche purgunna, and two surrounded by Amod and Baroche villages, also originally belonging to the latter purgunna, which belong to the Gauikwar government, in as exclusive a degree as if they were within the Baroda purgunna. Of the two first, one is called Mesral ; its superficial contents are 5,128 beegas, 6 wussas : the other is called Kurmalee, having an area measuring 2,009 beegas, 7 wussas. Of the other two, one is called Asnera, and the other Tegooa ; they adjoin each other, and the area of both measures 4,227 beegas, 8 wussas. Neither the superficial contents, nor any other particulars respecting these four villages, form a part of the tables or statements appertaining to this memoir : their situations are shown in the plans of the purgunnas.

CHAPTER IV.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

(Continued.)

Mode of Revenue Management.—Classification of the Lands as to Rights.—Denomination of Rent-free Lands.—The Pussaeeta.—Wuzzeefa.—Veychanea and Gurranea.—Wanta.—Description of the Bhagwar System.—A particular Bhagwar Village, as a specimen of the System.—Some particulars as to Inheritance.—As to Lands not included in the Bhags.—The Bhagwar the original Hindoo System.—Existence of the Bhagwar System in distant and opposite quarters of India.—The term "Estate."—Allusion by the Governor-General to a System supposed to be similar to the Bhagwar;—by the Honorable the Court of Directors ;—and by Colonel Wilks.—Wide difference between the Bhagwar and Ryotwar Systems.—Supposed difficulties in introducing the Ryotwar System.—Description of the Beegotee Villages of the Baroche Collectorate.—Applicability of the term "Republic" to the Villages.

Mode of Revenue management.

With the exception of the nineteen alienated villages above mentioned, and the four belonging to the Gauikwar, every village of the six purgunnas which form the collectorate is managed direct by Government ; that is, the Collector settles with every village separately, and annually, for the amount of its public revenue. There are two parties alone to this transaction : the Collector, on the part of Government, the one ; the Patells or principal Bhagdars, as the representatives of the village community, the other. The amount to be paid depends upon the nature of the crop of the season ; and

the final adjustment of the assessment for the year takes place about the month of March, when the quantity of produce is best ascertainable.*

Classification of the Lands as to rights.

The lands of all these villages thus managed are divided into two classes, with reference to rights: 1. Tullput, or that in which Government has a right to one-half, or a proportion, of the produce;—2. Alienated Land, or that of which Government has given up the management, and also its share of the produce, wholly or in part. The proportion that these two classes bear to each other is seen in Table D. The alienated lands are reducible to three denominations, *viz.*

Denomination of Rent-free Lands.

1. *Wanta*, (portion, allotment).
2. *Pussaeeta*, (etymology unknown).
3. *Wuzzeefa*, (stipend, wages, allotment).

The wanta is held by Rajpoots chiefly, but also by Coolies and Mussulmans; the tenure prescription of remote antiquity, and without grants, deeds, or sunuds of any description: much of it pays salamee to Government.

The Pussaeeta.

The pussaeeta comprises all the land held for the performance of village services or duties. That held by the carpenter, smith, potter, watchman, and the other members of the *regular village establishment*, is called, in some of the purgunnas, "wuswaeea." That held as compensation for loss of life in the cause of the village community, is called "hurreea." Much of the pussaeeta is also held by Bhats, Bramins, &c., who render no service; and some of the pussaeeta so held pays a salamee to Government.

Wuzzeefa.

The wuzzeefa was given by the Mahomedan rulers of the country, and some of the padshahee, and other grants, are still forthcoming. It pays, in many instances, salamee to Government, although it was originally, it is supposed, free.

Veychania and Gurrania.

In most village accounts, more or less land appears as "veychania," and "gurrania." But all land under these two heads in village accounts may be considered as unauthorized alienations, by the village community, of the Government revenue in the land so sold or mortgaged, as the terms respectively imply.

Wantá.

The wanta, wuzzeefa, and much of the pussaeeta, may perhaps be called, without impropriety, the "estates" of the different proprietors respectively. But if the tullput, or land liable to the full Government assessment, is an "estate," it may, I think, be asked, whose estate it is? The Bhagdar, or permanent cultivator, has the right of occupancy, of cultivation, and to *half* the gross produce at the least. The sovereign has the right of management and a right to a proportion (say one-half) of the gross produce of the yearly crop, whatever it may be. The question rests, in this collectorship, with these two; for, fortunately, here are no Zemeendars, Talookdars, or landlords, who have the slightest pretensions to, or idea of ownership in, the lands, unless it be in their own particular portions of wanta, pussaeeta, or wuzzeefa.

Description of the Bhagwar system.

By far the greater part of the villages in this collectorate are what are called bhagwar villages. In this system, the lands of the villages are, in the first place, divided into great shares or bhags, in number from two to ten. The chief holders of these are the Bhagdars, the whole or a part of whom are also the Patells of the village. But each of the great bhags

* In the Ceded Districts, and in most of the other collectorships under Madras, where the ryotwar system had been carried into effect, the survey rents constituted the *maximum* of annual rent to which the cultivator was liable, and not the *positive demand*, which was not determined upon until the season was sufficiently advanced to enable the collector, and those employed under him in the business of the revenue, to judge of the ability of the ryots from the state of the crops.

are subdivided into portions usually called anas; and these again into sixteenth parts, called anees or chawuls, and these are held by numerous inferior Bhagdars. There may be more than an hundred anas in a village; but whatever the number may be, the total amount of the demands on the village, on Government or other accounts, is divided by that number; and thus the amount to be paid by each individual, whether he holds one ana or more, or the fractional part of an ana, is ascertained. The apportioning of the lands into bhags and anas is made by the village community, with reference to all the circumstances of soil and situation, which increase or diminish the value of different patches; and thus the great bhags are not each a separate and distinct portion of the village lands, but have their fields quite intermixed throughout the whole area. Whatever other sources of revenue exist at the village,—such as salamee, from alienated lands; from grass land; from any portions of land which may happen not to be included in the bhags, but separately let to casual cultivators; from veras or extra taxes on houses, professions, or otherwise;—these are first ascertained or estimated, and their amount deducted from the total of the demands on the village; and *then* the remainder is divided by the number of anas comprised in the village lands, in order to determine the payments from the Bhagdars, great and small.

The making of all the arrangements here described is a village business entirely, in which every member of the village community has an interest, and also has a voice; and in which no other persons and no other authority interfere, unless asked to do so. The Patells and Bhagdars, who are all themselves cultivators, take the lead, no doubt, in these common concerns; but they possess not the influence to enable them to effect arrangements that will be attended with injustice or oppression to any member of the community possessing any right in the land. Where the bhagwar system exists in the greatest perfection, the whole of the lands are included in the bhags or shares; and every cultivator is a Bhagdar, and possesses the rights of one; and a Bhagdar of half an ana can no more be ejected than one of the principals. Even the alienated lands, not cultivated by the proprietors themselves, are divided among the Bhagdars.

A particular Bhagwar village, as a specimen of the system.

The following particulars of one bhagwar village, Turalsa, Baroche purgunna, will assist in forming a more distinct idea of the system in general. There are six large bhags in Turalsa: two of them stand in the name of one man, Bhowandass Bhoodur, Leywa Koonbee. In the six bhags there are ninety anas. The accounts are kept in anas and chawuls, or anas and sixteenths. The two bhags of Bhowandass Bhoodur consist of twenty-three anas, subdivided among thirteen ostensible Bhagdars or sharers. Each ana is reckoned to contain forty-eight beegas of land, and is presumed to be liable to an assessment of 210 rupees, which usually covers the payment to Government, village expenses, and all other demands on the village; and the variations, in consequence of increased or decreased jumabundy, do not, in ordinary times, sink the payment of the ana below 208 rupees, or raise it above 212 rupees; excepting in seasons of extraordinary failure, when abatements are made by Government to the amount of some thousands of rupees: the ana will then pay in proportion, and perhaps from 180 rupees to 190 rupees. The rights of every Bhagdar, great and small, are the same in the land. The following are the names of the ostensible sharers in the two bhags, of which Bhowandass is the nominal head:

1. Bhowandass Bhoodur himself:—One ana and a half, his own particular share. Should his house not afford the means of cultivating the whole,

he will let out a part: if that part be the worst land, it will pay its proportion of an ana payment; if it be superior land, it will yield Bhowandass a profit of perhaps half a rupee per beega.

2. Veetul Runchor:—Two anas and a half. But he has four grown-up sons, and the two anas and a half are equally divided between him and them, each having half an ana; and such half ana is as much his, as the share of any Bhagdar whatever.

3. Bugwan Dyal:—Three anas; but held in equal shares by himself and three brothers, *viz.* Odow, Nurrur, and Madow; each three-quarters of an ana. Odow has four young sons; and as soon as they grow up, his three-quarters of an ana will be subdivided among them and him.

4. Bhaeeba Purbodass:—Two anas and a quarter; held by himself and his two brothers, Jebhaee Purbodass, and Wunarsee Purboodass.

5. Kakabhaee Nursee:—Three quarters of an ana; alone.

6. Roognath Prag:—One ana.

7, 8. Kullian Asjee, and Pursotum Asjee:—Five anas. The sons and relations of these two amount to at least twenty persons, each having a share, known to each other and to the whole family. But the whole five anas are accounted for to the village community by the two principals.

9. Wunnarsee Ragow:—Two anas. He has two sons, but too young to be admitted as sharers.

10. Meeta Ragow:—Two anas. He has three sons, small.

11. Bhoola Jeewa:—One ana. He has one son.

12. Deeajee Hurka:—One ana.

13. Gurreebhaee Ramjee:—One ana.

Some particulars as to inheritance.

The custom is described to be as follows: As soon as the sons are grown up, have received their wives and cohabited with them, for the father to make an equal division with them of his land, and to furnish houses also to the sons, or gubhan (building-ground) to build upon. A man having shared his bhag with three or four sons who had grown up, and having afterwards, unexpectedly, another son or sons of the *same* mother, must make a fresh equal division on the younger ones coming to a time of life to shift for themselves; that is, from fifteen to twenty years of age. If the father marries another wife, after having so shared the lands, and has sons by her, he must divide *his own* share among the sons of this second marriage, leaving the shares of the sons by the first marriage untouched. If a man has two or three sons by one wife, and he has other sons by a second wife, when they are all grown up, or when the time comes for dividing the lands, then an equal portion is to be allotted to the sons of both marriages, although there may be only one son of the one, and three sons of the other. This is said to be the law; but it often happens that the single son, or smaller number, from weakness, or from a sense of justice and brotherly feeling, consents to an equal division. Daughters do not inherit the lands. If the Bhagdar dies without a son, the nephews or nearest male relations take the lands after the death of the widow.

As to Lands not included in the Bhags.

In bhagwar villages, the lands ought to be all included in the bhags; but this is seldom *completely* the case: for a bhag may become vacant from deaths without heirs, or from bankruptcies, or the emigration of the proprietors. In such case the bhag so vacated is let out by the Patells, Tullatee, &c. to any cultivators who will take the lands, and the amount brought to account separately. This is called "gaum khata zemeen," or land on the general village account. In Turalsa there are at present about 200 beegas

of this description, that once formed part of a Rajpoot bhag, now dissolved. It is cultivated by permanent cultivators; but if any of them give it up (which they may do at pleasure), or fail to pay, the principal Bhagdars assemble, and jointly let it out to others. But the receipt from this land is also regulated by the demands on the village by Government, &c.; that is, the whole cultivated tullput of the village is reckoned at 4,500 beegas, and these 200 beegas pay in proportion per beega with the rest. The annual assessment, and all other demands on the village, amount to about 20,500 rupees, which make an average rate per beega of about four rupees and a half. The six principal Bhagdars are answerable for all, although the Tullatee keeps an account with each of the smaller ones. If one of the inferior Bhagdars fails from bad crops or otherwise, all the others of that bhag join to make up the deficiency: reimbursement is only taken according to circumstances. Should the defaulter have ample means the next year, something may be required of him.

The Bhagwar the original Hindoo system.

That this system, called in the Baroche and adjoining districts the "bhagwar," was the ancient and general one throughout the country, seems to be proved by its fitness to, or by being, indeed, a part of that village constitution described by those who have shown themselves the most intimately and accurately acquainted with Indian institutions. Colonel Wilks says, "Every Indian village is, and appears always to have been, a separate community or republic; and exhibits a living picture of that state of things which theorists have imagined in the earliest stages of civilization, when men assemble in communities, for the purpose of reciprocally administering to each others' wants."—"The interior constitution and condition of each separate township remains unchanged; no revolutions affect it, no conquests reach it." And Colonel Munro, in his report from the Ceded Districts, of the 15th of May 1806, says, "That every village, with its twelve Ayangadeas, is a kind of little republic, with the Potail at the head of it; and that India is a mass of such republics. The inhabitants, during war, look chiefly to their own Potail: they give themselves no trouble about the breaking up and division of kingdoms; while the village remains entire, they care not to what power it is transferred. Wherever it goes, the internal management remains unaltered: the Potail is still the collector, and magistrate, and head farmer. From the age of Menu to this day, the settlements are made either with or through the Potail."

The bhagwar system seems also to be described by Colonel Munro, in the following passage of his letter to the Board of Revenue at Madras, dated the 30th November 1806:—"In all villages the Ryots are in the habit of meeting and debating upon the subject of rent; but there are many villages in which they settle among themselves the exact proportion of the whole rent that each individual is to pay. These are called 'Veespuddi,' or sixteen villages, from the land and rent being divided into sixteen shares; and they compose a considerable part of the Cuddapah province, which is about one-third of the Ceded Districts, besides being scattered, though more thinly, over other parts of the country."

Existence of the Bhagwar system in distant and opposite quarters of India.

It thus appears that the system exists in two districts, *viz.* Baroche and Cuddapah, situated on the opposite coasts of India, and at a distance from each other of near 700 miles. The same system, I have little doubt, exists in the villages which are alluded to in the following passage of a Report of the Board of Commissioners for the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, to the Supreme Government, dated Furruckabad, 23d of August 1813:

"We have accordingly, in all settlements formed under our instructions, avoided, as far as possible, having recourse to farmers; and wherever the proprietors declined to engage, or were not forthcoming, our next object has been to obtain engagements from the Mokuddums, or Purdhans," [similar, I conceive, to the Patells and Bhagdars of the Baroche villages,] "for the individual village of each man's respective residence. This class of the higher order of peasantry are found to possess, from the hereditary lead which they hold among the tenants, as much influence in the estate, and as much attachment to the soil, as the proprietors themselves; and we have invariably found the settlements with them to be the most successful and substantial of all engagements. Khas management (by which we understand the direct interference of the officers of Government in the collection of the rent of his petty jote, from each individual tenant of the village), even if it could, under the impediments which we have stated, be successful, can never, in any degree, be so substantial, and we doubt whether it would prove so beneficial to the tenants themselves."—"In the present constitution of these provinces, we may venture to assert, that, were it practicable, it would not be expedient to extend the subdivision of the collector's personal superintendence, in any minuteness of detail beyond single villages, or distinct portions of villages forming separate estates."

This last quotation seems to indicate a state of things similar to the Bhagwar villages of the Baroche collectorate, in the upper provinces belonging to Bengal. The settlements are made with the representatives of the village community, whether under the name of Mokuddums, Purdhans, Patells, or Bhagdars; and the apportioning of the share of the payment among the inferior landholders is left to that community, who are the best judges of the advantages and disadvantages, of every description, annexed to each cultivator's lot of land.

The term "Estate."

In the tract of country to which this Memoir relates, we know nothing of such proprietors as are alluded to in this last quotation; nor is any proprietary right in the village recognised, to which the term "estate" is thought to be properly applicable, excepting in the alienated lands. Portions of land, held as enam, wuzzeefa, or otherwise exempt from assessment, may be called "estates;" but not the village lands *in toto*, nor any other part of them.

In the peasantry of the higher class, and of the inferior class, is the *whole* of that influence and attachment to the soil vested, of which a comparative degree only is assigned to them in the quotation; and therefore the eligibility of the settlement with them must be still more unquestionable in this district than in the provinces under the Board of Commissioners. The limitation of the interference of the officers of Government in collecting the revenue to villages, is also conformable to the practice in the Baroche collectorate.

Allusion by the Governor General to a system supposed to be similar to the Bhagwar;

The Governor-General (Lord Moira) must also have alluded to this system in the 40th paragraph of his Revenue Minute, dated the 21st September 1815; in which he says, "Our Government might, with a view to preserve the rights of the existing *cultivating Zemindars*, admit the intervention of one *or more* of this body, as their *representative*, or Mokuddum, and suffer him to engage for the whole of a village, *leaving the settlement of the shares of each individual cultivator to be adjusted in detail amongst themselves*, with an appeal to the arbitration of the civil courts. This is the system which the present Board of Commissioners have everywhere sought to introduce, and their success in which is, no doubt, one of the greatest blessings to the body of the people attendant on their management."

By the Hon. the Court of Directors;

And the Honourable the Court of Directors, in their Revenue Letter to Fort St. George, dated the 16th December 1812, paragraph 19, say, "After the fullest consideration that we have been able to give to the important subject to which we have now adverted, we are led to think that we could not better consult the interest both of the British Government in India, and of the people living under its protection, than by resorting to an ancient usage of the natives in their village communities, as well for the adjudication of small suits and differences *as for the management of the revenue.*"

And by Colonel Wilks.

And Colonel Wilks, under the same impressions, thus expresses himself, in the fifth chapter of his work, on the South of India, page 196:—"A company of merchants may confer a more solid benefit than was announced in the splendid proclamation of the Roman consul to the cities of Greece. Freedom, in its most rational, safe, and acceptable form, may be proclaimed to the little republics of India, by declaring the fixed and moderate revenue that each shall pay, and leaving the interior distribution to themselves; interfering only on appeal from their own little magistrate, either in matters of revenue, or of landed or of personal property."

It is thought advisable to make these quotations, because they relate to a state of things exactly resembling that which exists throughout the whole Baroche collectorate; in which the settlement for the revenue of every village, without exception, is made by the collector personally direct with the representatives (call them Patells, Bhagdars, Mokuddums, or by what other name) of the village community, and the interior distribution is left entirely to that community.

Wide difference between the Bhagwar and the Ryotwar systems.

But it is very different, indeed, from a system which supposes a settlement with, and a collection from, each and all of the cultivators or Ryots of a village, by Camavisdars, or other officers of Government;—one that sets aside the Patells or village representatives,—dispenses with their agency,—brings the Government, through the Kutcherry servants, in direct contact with every cultivator, and makes every Ryot a separate contractor with Government for his portion of the land. Would not such a system, combined with other parts of our judicial and revenue regulations, be calculated to subvert that village constitution,—to dissolve those little republics and that interior arrangement and government, that are so consonant to the habits and usages of the people, so essential to their happiness, and that are by all those revenue servants, and by all those authorities which have become best acquainted with them, looked upon with reverence and admiration, and with an ardent desire to preserve them unaltered. And I think it is very perceptible, that wherever these institutions have been the most and longest infringed, there the deepest regret prevails, and the strongest desire to retrace steps too hastily taken.

Supposed difficulties in introducing the Ryotwar system.

It is now very well known that all the alienated lands, not actually cultivated by the proprietors themselves, and this comprises by far the greater part, pay an indirect revenue to Government: for the established cultivators of the village get those lands at so low a rent, that they are much better able to pay the assessment on the Government lands than they otherwise would be. This circumstance is taken into account by the village community, as well, no doubt, as many others which that community only can appreciate, in making the interior distribution of the payment for the year; and a village will often pay a sum of money nominally from the Government land, which the allowed extent of that land alone could not possibly yield.

But if an agreement is to be made by the servants of Government with each individual cultivator, it can be for the admitted tullput or Government land only, as the collector's department does not interfere with the allotment to cultivators of alienated land of any denomination; and if a detailed settlement is thus made for every field by the officers of Government at a rate per beega according to a classification and valuation, it would *so far* involve an acknowledgment of the rent-free lands, and a limitation of the tullput. If this were done *after* a final adjustment of claims to those lands, it would of course be attended with no ill effects; but it seems impracticable, or at any rate very ill-timed, to make a purely ryotwar settlement, such as is supposed in this and the two preceding paragraphs, without previously investigating and settling all claims to lands exempted from the full Government assessment.

Description of the Beegotee villages of the Baroche Collectorate.

A small proportion of the villages in the Baroche collectorate are called beegotee villages; but the system of management is so little different in these from the bhagwar villages, that the condition of both is nearly alike. The settlement of the beegotee villages is also made direct with the village representatives, or Patells; and the total amount to be paid being arranged with them, the interior distribution is made by the village community among themselves. The permanent cultivators, in some places called "zupty" cultivators, have the same rights in the beegotee villages as the bhagdars, great and small, have in the bhagwar villages: they cannot be ejected without violence and injustice, even by being outbid as to rent by other cultivators; they cannot be ousted by the Patells, and they divide their land among their sons, and it is inherited the same as in bhagwar villages. But the shares of each permanent cultivator are not called "bhags," or reckoned in anas, but in beegas; and the amount of the demands on the village, for Government and other charges, is, after receipts for salamee, rent of land not held by permanent but let to casual cultivators, veras, &c. are deducted, divided by the number of beegas, instead of anas, in the possession of those proper and permanent village cultivators to whom the right of cultivation undoubtedly belongs: the rents, even, of the casual cultivators, are often determined in the same way. In the Baroche purgunna itself, there are not more than twelve or fifteen beegotee villages; and this number includes all those which are still recovering from a waste state, or are without any inhabitants on their own lands, of which last description there are several; and in the beegotee villages there is in general a much larger proportion of land let out to casual cultivators than in the bhagwar villages.

Applicability of the term "Republic" to the villages.

The term "republic" is certainly very properly applied to each individual village in India. The whole property of this little republic is comprised in the lands contained within its boundaries; and in these lands a community of rights exists almost in the whole population: the same universality pervades the little internal rule. If a well is to be built or repaired,—if a tank is to be dug or deepened,—if the village establishment has in any way fallen into inefficiency, and requires to be restored,—if acts of common hospitality or charity to strangers, or of service to Government, are to be performed,—in short, in whatever is necessary to be done for the common purposes, use, or benefit of the village, it is suggested to, or orginates with, the Patells, who consult the community, and, having obtained its concurrence, assess the houses or the shares of land to defray the expense, when necessary, of effecting any of these objects, superintend the execution of the work, and are answerable for an account of the disbursement of the money. The Patells are also looked to for adopting measures for bringing waste lands

into cultivation; and it may be imagined how injurious to the village constitution those arrangements must be, which dispense with the agency of the Patells, and reduce them to cyphers in the village. The village Patells in this collectorate, with very few exceptions, neither hold lands, nor receive any payment or allowance in virtue of their office. Their succession to it, too, is entirely independent of Government: they hold no document recognizing or conferring their appointment from the Government: it is purely a village concern.

The happiness of the people depends, I think, more upon the perpetuation of this original form of village government than in making them richer; the more purely it is preserved, the more perfectly will the bulk of the population enjoy freedom (as Colonel Wilks says) in its most rational, safe, and acceptable form. The work of agriculture is extremely light; the wants of the villagers, in this benign climate, are neither numerous nor costly; and they are all supplied, and the assessment paid, if it is not oppressive, by a very moderate portion of easy labour. In the possession, therefore, of this freedom, and of security and leisure, the condition of this people should not, I conceive, be by any means considered as an unfavourable one, or inferior to that of the bulk of the people in Europe, although less money may be found among them. Europeans are, I think, too apt to suppose them poor and wretched, from the mean and uncomfortable appearance of their habitations,—the coarseness and scantiness of their clothing,—the bad arrangement and dirtiness of the villages, in which human beings and cattle seem huddled together among heaps of rubbish. But these are circumstances which but little affect people living so much in the fields and in the open air.

The intercourse between the Patells and the collector's office is of course frequent; and the Patells and other villagers are too often called to the head station, and kept there from the most remote villages, without a due consideration of the loss of time, inconvenience, and expense to the village which such summonses occasion: the village community pays the expenses of the Patells on these occasions.

CHAPTER V.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

(Continued.)

Objects of the Revenue Survey.—Advantage of the joint operations of the Survey and Adjustment of Claims.—Such an inquiry supposed to have been combined with the Survey of the Ceded Districts.—Difficulty of fixing a Rate of Assessment without settling claims to Alienated Lands.—Other *Revenue* purposes of the Survey.—Expense of the Survey more than paid by the attainment of the *Revenue* objects.—Geographical and Statistical objects of the Survey.—Complete nature of the whole Plan.—Face of the Country of the Baroche Collectorate.—Peculiar advantages of the Marwa Soil.

Objects of the Revenue Survey.

With reference to the existence of a state of things the most conformable to the original village constitution, or to an intention in Government to encourage the restoration of it, where circumstances may have caused its

subversion under native authorities or our own, I think the objects of the Revenue Survey should be:—*First*, To determine and lay down, as a permanent record, the boundaries of the villages.—*Secondly*, To fix a standard for the beega of the country, and its proportion to English acres.—*Thirdly*, To give the measured quantity of land, or the total area, contained within those boundaries.—*Fourthly*, Of the total quantity, how much is arable, and how much unfit for cultivation.—*Fifthly*, Of the arable quantity, how much is actually in cultivation, and how much in a neglected state; and in each of these, how much is in rice-ground, how much in gorat or marwa, and how much in kalee bhoee, or in whatever classes the lands are stated at the village, on account of difference of soil; and how much was cultivated with cotton, how much with each different kind of grain, how much with tobacco how much with sugar-cane, and other produce in the season of the survey. This information, with the general knowledge attainable by the collector of the average value of the produce of the different classes of soil, will enable him to form a sufficiently accurate estimate of the resources of the village, to guide him in settling with the village representatives the revenue it is to pay to Government. The fixing of a beegotee, or rate per beega, for every field, should not, I am of opinion, be attempted either by the surveyors or by the collector. The interior arrangement and distribution of the assessment being, according to the system that it is determined to preserve or to encourage the re-establishment of, left to the village community, who best can judge of the advantages and disadvantages, permanent, temporary, or local, under which every cultivator has to manage his land; and thus attaining all the advantages of the ryotwar settlement, without endangering the dissolution of the village government, or lessening the security which is derived from the common village responsibility. An attempt to settle the rate at which each beega is to pay, through the agency of the servants in the collector's department, appears full of difficulty, even if it were desirable. Were they all to prove men of integrity, zeal, and activity, they must be deficient in that local knowledge which is necessary to estimate the various circumstances which affect the value of a field, *besides* the nature of the soil.

Advantages of the joint operations of the Survey and Adjustment of Claims.

Although possessed of the information noticed in the foregoing paragraph through the means of the survey, the grounds for fixing the revenue will, of course, be incomplete without a knowledge of the proportion of the land which is exempted under different denominations, wholly or in part, from the payment of revenue. That this information was an essential part of the undertaking, and that it was best attainable by an investigation and settlement of claims contemporaneously with the survey, was perceived at the outset both by Government and the Honourable the Court of Directors; and it was therefore carried on, and with complete success, for a time, under the sanction and directions of both these authorities. This part of the plan is, however, now suspended, till a regulation can be framed under which it is thought necessary that it should proceed.

Such an inquiry supposed to have been combined with the Survey of the Ceded Districts.

It might be supposed that a duty, in some degree resembling this, was assigned by Colonel Munro even to his native assistants, in the survey of the Ceded Districts. The following is an extract from his instructions to the Azmayeh gomastahs, or examiners of the survey: "You will inquire into new, unauthorized enaums, extra collections, land, and articles of the village taxes suppressed in the accounts; of all which discoveries you will receive one-half as a reward, and one-quarter of your half will be paid to the person from whom you may have received your information."

Difficulty of fixing a rate of Assessment, without settling claims to alienated lands.

Should the investigation and settlement of claims to rent-free lands be given up altogether, and the present demands left uninquired into, it appears to me that a ryotwar, or any other detailed settlement with the individual cultivators for the field or fields each tills, at a rate per beega according to the value of the soil, is quite impracticable, as I have before noticed; for the revenue now indirectly levied on the alleged alienated lands by an unnaturally high assessment on the nominal tullput, must be sacrificed by such a mode of collection. On the contrary, the Bhagwar system admits of the village community's availing itself of the usual resources from the lands stated to be alienated, in making the interior distribution of the assessment among themselves: and if the lands claimed as exempted from the Government revenue are not to be resumed or confirmed, as they are found, on an inquiry, to rest on bad or good titles, I am inclined to think that they ought not to be at all noticed, but a moderate assessment made on the *whole* of the productive lands of the village, according to the survey and measurement.

Other *Revenue* purposes of the Survey.

The other purposes of the *revenue* survey, besides those just enumerated, are,—*Sixthly*, To convey information to the collector's department of arable waste land that would not otherwise probably be discovered.—*Seventhly*, To settle and mark disputed boundaries, and thereby render much land available to cultivation, and profitable both to Government and the village, that otherwise, instead of yielding revenue, only served to create the bitterest animosities and hatred, and not unfrequently bloodshed.—*Eighthly*, To ascertain the best direction for cuts, and the best situation for bunds or dams, in order that villages situated near the course of streams and rivers may benefit as much as possible by their water, which they are often prevented from doing by the jealousies and selfish views of the different villages.—*Ninthly*, To afford suggestions as to situations for such tanks or wells as the villagers are desirous of digging for the purposes of irrigation, but which their own means are unequal to the execution of, with opinions, which the survey of the ground and the information collected on the spot afford opportunities of forming, as to the probabilities of such works answering the end in view, and repaying the advance made. For all these purposes, it is evident that the cordial co-operation of the collector's department is necessary.—*Tenthly*, To furnish the data by which comparisons may be made, on a true basis, as to the rate of the assessment per beega or acre on the productive lands in the different collectorships throughout the country, in the manner that this comparative rate is shown in the different purgunnas of the Baroche collectorship, in Tables B, C, D, E; and this is an object that must, I think, prove very interesting and useful.

Expense of the Survey more than paid by the attainment of the *Revenue* objects.

The expense of the whole department is, I have no doubt, more than paid by the accomplishment of the foregoing objects, which relate to the revenue branch only of the undertaking; and in that case, the topographical, geographical, and statistical information, which is also extremely complete, is obtained without cost.

Geographical and Statistical objects of the Survey.

This consists in,—*First*, Fixing accurately the true relative position of every town, village, tank, well, building, rising, and every other object on the face of the country.—*Secondly*, Showing the boundaries of purgunnas, zillas, and of governments, and the intermixture of villages and districts belonging to different states.—*Thirdly*, Showing the exact course of all rivers, streams, and water-courses, and the direction of all high roads; and thus providing the materials for a delineation of the face of the country as much in detail, or on any scale, that can be required for military or other purposes—the village plans which form the basis of the map being on a scale of five inches to one mile, and exhibiting every thing.—

Fourthly, Forming a correct census of the population: when a village is under survey, a list by name of all the housekeepers in casts, with the number of his male and female children, is taken; and from these particular lists, the statement of the number of houses, of Hindoos of all casts, of Mahomedans and others, is formed.—*Fifthly*, Giving a statement of the number of oxen, cows, buffaloes, and other animals, and of ploughs and carts.—*Sixthly*, An account of the payments from every village to Government and to individuals, and for village expenses, which is a record of the resources of the village at the time of the survey. Besides these heads, miscellaneous information of every description, supposed to be useful or interesting, is collected and inserted in a "Remark-book," kept by each officer superintending a division of the survey.

Complete nature of the whole plan.

The whole proceeding is rendered complete by the investigation and settlement of claims to lands alleged to be exempted from revenue being made on the spot, and proceeding with the survey. Little or no individual distress was occasioned by the re-annexation to the tullput of land found to be untruly stated as alienated. No man who had long been actually and *bonâ fide in possession* of rent-free land was stripped of it, although his ancestors may have come unjustly by it, and in no instance was the occupancy changed: and I am of opinion that this part of the plan was carried through (as far as it went) with the greater facility, and the greater satisfaction to all concerned, in consequence of its having been done before any regulations on the subject were passed.

Face of the country of the Baroche Collectorate.

The whole face of the Baroche collectorate, or zilla, may be said to be one continued *level;* for there are no inequalities of sufficient consequence to render the application of that term, generally, improper. It is entirely free from rocks or stones: the soil may be said, indeed, to be even without a pebble. By far the greater part is what is called kalee bhoee, or black mould; and wherever this prevails, there are no hedges, and no trees, except in and about the villages. All this part of the collectorate, therefore, is quite open, and has a naked appearance when compared with that portion of which the soil is marwa or gorat; and this appears to be, of all others, the most favourable, not only to vegetation, but to animal life. Wherever it prevails, the fields are enclosed with high, strong, live, permanent hedges; and these, with the noble trees that everywhere abound, render the country so close, that the bounds of a field bound the view. These hedges and trees swarm with birds of many kinds, from the peacock to the sparrow. Game of all kinds is in the greatest abundance, and nowhere are *flocks* of monkeys more frequently met with. The villages, too, in the marwa, are almost invariably larger, more comfortable, and more beautiful as to trees, tanks, wells, pagodas, &c. than those met with anywhere else: they are more crowded with inhabitants, and the stature, condition, clothing, and whole appearance of these clearly indicate that they live under some peculiar advantage: the whole is owing to the nature of the soil. Wherever the marwa prevails,—whether in the Jumboosur, the Baroda, the Pitlad, the Cambay, the Matur purgunna, or in many others composed entirely or partly of it,—it does not signify what government they are under,—whether that of the British, the Gauikwar, or the Nawaub of Cambay,—you find the same abundance of the finest trees, hedges, universal cultivation, fine villages, and every demonstration of plenty and comfort. The fecundity of the marwa soil seems, indeed, to defy the oppressions of a bad government. The Baroda purgunna itself is equal in all those favourable indications to

Peculiar advantages of the Marwa soil.

any in Goojerat; while the Gauikwar purgunnas to the southward of the Nurbudda, being beyond the line of the gorat or marwa soil, although under exactly the same description of management, wear the appearance of poverty and of an oppressive government.

CHAPTER VI.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

(Continued.)

OF THE POPULATION.

Borahs, Mussulman Cultivators.—Mussulmans, calling themselves "Sipahees."—Koonbees, the principal Hindoo Cultivators.—Peculiar practice among the Kurwa Koonbees, as to Marriage.—Koolees.—Rajpoots.—Brahmuns.—Parsees.—Bhâts.—Dhers.—Bhanghees.—Robarees, Shepherds.—Bunneeas.—Slaves.

Introductory remarks.

The population of the Baroche collectorate may be said to be entirely agricultural, although containing a large proportion of those tribes which are generally supposed to be the warlike, the plundering, the religious, or the mendicant. The Koonbees, who are more numerous than any other single sect, are cultivators from origin and caste. But there are villages of Mulleks, or Sipahees, and even of Syuds, where the work of cultivation goes on with as much skill as in other villages, and where these Mahomedans have the same appearance as other cultivators, and are equally industrious: they, however, commonly speak Hindoostanee, not Goojerattee, and in this they differ from the Hindoo cultivators.

Borahs, Mussulman cultivators.

But there is another tribe of Mahomedans, which cuts a considerable figure in this collectorate as agriculturists: these are the Borahs; but they are quite a distinct sect from the trading Borahs. Agriculture is their sole pursuit and occupation, although they sometimes hire out their carts, and accompany them as the drivers. They are the most active, industrious, and skilful cultivators in the zilla, as the appearance and resources of their villages fully indicate; their dress, manners, and language, are the same as those of the Koonbee and other Hindoo cultivators: they were, indeed, themselves originally Hindoos. Their ancestors are supposed to have been for the most part Coolees and Rajpoots, with perhaps a few Koonbees; and their conversion, they think, took place in the time of the Mahomedan monarch of Goojerat, known by the name of Soottaun Nehmood Beygurra. The Goojerattee is the language spoken among these Borahs, and not the Hindoostanee, as in the case of those among the Mahomedan cultivators called Mulleks, Khans, &c. All the cultivating Borahs are Soonees.

There are forty-five villages in the Baroche purgunna, seventeen in the Unklesur, two in the Hansot, thirteen in the Jumboosur, and seven in the Amod, in which the Patells and Bhagdars are Borahs; and some of the most intelligent men that were met with during the survey were among this class of the inhabitants. All the Borah inhabitants belonging to the villages just mentioned intermarry; but they consider those south of the Nurbudda, after passing the Unklesur purgunna, and including those on the banks of

the Tappee, where there are many villages of them, as a different caste, though also Soonees, and with these they do not intermarry. The habits and manners of the Borahs are equally temperate and simple with those of the Hindoos; but the Borahs are a more bold and sturdy race, and they have a particular cast of countenance and beard, which renders them very distinguishable by those who are at all familiar with the inhabitants of the country.

Mussulmans, calling themselves "Sipahees."

Besides the Mulleks, Khans, or Sipahees of the villages who are cultivators, there is a very considerble number of Mussulmans of this description in the chief towns of the collectorate. These last do not get their bread by tilling the land, but by serving as Peons, and as village Havildars, Malzuptees, &c. These people are entirely free from a vice which is very prevalent among the same class in and about Surat, *viz.* drinking. They do not pretend to habits of industry; but they are as faithful and trustworthy in the performance of the duties assigned to them, as any other natives of their sphere. A great many of them have been, and are, employed with the survey: and they have proved obedient, quiet, and very useful people: their women assist in supporting the family, by spinning and selling cotton thread, which is not a painful labour, but an agreeable occupation. Although a large proportion of this class is extremely poor, and although they profess to be soldiers by birth, none ever enter into the Honourable Company's regular battalions.

Koonbees, the principal Hindoo cultivators.

The most respectable part of the population, and the principal cultivators of this highly-cultivated and fertile collectorate, are the Koonbees, or Koombees, or Kulnbees, or Kulmbees, for the word is pronounced in all these different ways: their numbers amount to about thirty-five thousand. There are two grand divisions of them—the Leywa, and the Kurwa: the former is by far the most numerous in this zilla. The habits, way of life, and general character of both are the same; but, although they will eat together, they do not intermarry. The Leywa is allowed to be the superior caste of the two. The Koonbees are as peaceable as they are industrious, and are doubtless the most valuable subjects of the state in this quarter. No Hindoos are more particular as to the simplicity of their food, or more rigid in abstinence from using any thing as such that has had life,—in this differing widely from the Koonbees of the Dekhun; neither will they knowingly occasion the death of any animal, or the meanest insect—those that commit the greatest depredations on their crops being equally safe with the most harmless. The deer, monkeys, and birds that devour their grain are frighted away, but never killed. They conceive that the Creator intended a portion of the fruits of the earth for these creatures, as well as for man, and that there is enough for all; besides that it would be only wanton cruelty to destroy them, as all their endeavours would not sensibly diminish the numbers or the evil. The following remarks on the Koonbees, by Mr. Marshall, appear to be very correct:—"The Koonbees are attentive agriculturists: they are particularly well acquainted with the qualities and powers of all the variations of the soil, and have distinctive terms for differences that, to an experienced eye, are difficult to be perceived. They are also perfect masters of all the circumstances which are favourable or adverse to the growth of each particular subject of cultivation, and there is not a season in which this knowledge is not applied: they are by no means averse to new experiments, provided they can be made without much trouble or expense; but they do not like to wait for a tardy result; and in case of failure, they have neither enterprize nor capital to persist. Considering the general standard of intellect in the country, and the various obstacles to improvement in which their very condition is involved, they may be called

good farmers: their processes, if not the best possible, are nearly the best that circumstances admit of. The Koonbee heads of villages generally live in a very patriarchal way with their Ryots: there is a great apparent equality, but still an active superintendence, and an undisputed superiority. Subjects of general concern are publicly and unreservedly discussed, and what appears to be the general opinion is usually acted on. In their domestic life, as far as I have been able to penetrate, I observe a great deal of quiet, unostentatious, simple morality." These remarks may be applied with equal propriety to the other agriculturists of the zilla, and particularly to the Borahs, whose villages rival, and sometimes surpass, those of the Koonbees.

Peculiar practice among the Kurwa Koonbees as to marriage.

It is a custom among the *Kurwa* Koonbees to celebrate their marriages only at stated periods. Every marriage in the caste, throughout Goojerat, takes place on one particular day; and an edict is sent forth from the chiefs of the tribe, who reside at the town of Oonjah, in the Puttun district, fixing that day which is conformed to by the caste in all quarters. The lapse between the times of marriage never exceeds twelve, and is never less than ten years. Children of a year, and even of a month old, are often united in those days: many wives are thus left widows in childhood, and they cannot marry a second time. The bride and bridegroom must not be related to each other in any known degree: the former is expected to bring a marriage portion, and her parents to bear a share of the marriage expenses, which commonly surpass the means of the parties, and involve them in debt, which they are often many years in clearing off. The wife is not taken from the house of her parents till she has reached the age of puberty. Polygamy is allowed without limitation; but it is not often resorted to, if the first marriage prove fruitful.

Koolees.

The Koolees are about equal in number in this zilla to the Koonbees; that is, they amount to about thirty-five thousand. It is a caste of bad reputation throughout the country, being commonly supposed to be robbers and pirates by profession. Indeed, in some places, they openly avow that this is the case; but here they are, for the most part, quite a reformed race, and in many villages they are as industrious and skilful cultivators as any in the collectorate. In the Hansot purgunna, in particular, some of the finest villages are held by Koolee Patells and Bhagdars, and are peopled and cultivated chiefly by that caste. They form, indeed, in that purgunna, more than one-third of the whole population, and in the Unklesur purgunna more than one-fifth; and they are obedient subjects, as well as able husbandmen. Most, but not all, of those engaged in agriculture are of the class called "Tullubda" Koolees. The Burthuneeas, or village watchmen, are for the most part Koolees of a different class. The Koolee Bhagdars and cultivators are inferior in their appearance, manners, and dress, to the Koonbees. The Koolee stands low on the scale of Hindoo castes, and in his eating he is obliged to refrain from little else than the flesh of the cow; he will also drink spirituous liquors; but drunkenness is very little known among those whose profession is agriculture.

Rajpoots.

The Rajpoots of this Collectorate afford another instance of a complete change from the warlike and turbulent character to that of quietness, obedience, and industry. Many villages have Rajpoot Patells and Bhagdars; and their dress, appearance, and manners, are such that they cannot be distinguished from the inoffensive Koonbees, who have never been known in any other character but that of a husbandman. This description, of course,

only applies to such Rajpoots as have become exclusively cultivators; or to such as, being Grasias or proprietors of land, cultivate that land always themselves. There are Rajpoot inhabitants besides these, chiefly Grasias, or land-owners, who live a life of idleness on the rent of their lands: but even these do not retain much of the military character beyond what the practice of wearing a sword leaves them.

Brahmuns. Brahmuns of different sects are found in this collectorate, as Patells, Bhagdars, and cultivators; performing, like other cultivators, the manual labour of tilling the ground. The villages in which this is the case indicate, perhaps, in general, inferior management; and it is, there is reason to believe, more difficult to preserve the rights of Government unencroached upon, where the Patells and Bhagdars are Brahmuns, than in other villages. These Brahmuns differ little or nothing in dress and appearance from their brother husbandmen of the country: they are sun-burned and rugged, and exhibit not the sleek skin or pampered person, which many people associate with the word "Brahmun," in the notion that they are all of the sacerdotal order. A large proportion of the Brahmuns of Goojerat are Metahs, writers, revenue officers, Desaees, &c.: they are, indeed, an highly useful race of people in this quarter. It is rare to see any of them engaged in a military life, although there are instances of it. In a paper of Mr. Marshall's, which I have only very lately seen, and which is, I believe, likely to be published in the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, the very worst character is given to this caste; and I think it but fair to say, that my experience does not at all corroborate the statement.

Parsees. In a few villages of the Unklesur and Hansot purgunnas, the Patells and some of the cultivators are Parsees, and they are active and skilful husbandmen. One of the Ameen Patells of the Hansot purgunna is a Parsee, and another a Koolee.

Bhats. Many Bhats (or Bharotes) have also, in this quarter, completely abandoned those professions which, more to the northward, they are engaged in exclusively, and live entirely by cultivating the land. In no instances, however, are they found as Patells or Bhagdars of villages. In many villages, a single one, with his family, is still maintained in the exercise of the original callings of the caste. He is the genealogist, poet, and story-teller of the village: it is his business to preserve the traditional history of the country, as well as of the interesting events of the place in which he resides; and he recites these memorials in poetical language and measure, in the hours of leisure and recreation, much to the delight of his auditors. He used formerly, also, to be the security for the performance of engagements between the village and Government, enforcing the faithful discharge of such obligations by the threat of shedding his own blood, and the readiness always shown to carry that threat into execution. This last duty, however, is almost obsolete and forgotten in this collectorate. A Bharote of this description generally holds from ten to twenty beegas of pussaeeta. The cultivating Bhats are most numerous in the Hansot purgunna. The remarks in this paragraph may be extended to the Charuns, of whom there are a few in the collectorate: they very much resemble the Bharotes in all their habits and callings, but are more frequently engaged in traffic and in money dealing than the Bhats. The Charuns are not unfrequently addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, and to other vices, and they eat the flesh of sheep and goats.

Dhers. The principal cultivating classes have now been enumerated. The Dhers form a very large part of the population of the zilla: those among them who

enjoy pussaeeta land, for performing such common duties of the village as are allotted to them, often cultivate it themselves. The duties of the Dhers are well known to be as follow :—to carry the baggage of all travellers as far as the next village on the road—to be the village scavengers—to act occasionally, too, as watchmen in the kully—to convey letters from the public functionaries and Patells to the next village ; thence to be forwarded, by a Dher or Bunghee of that place, on the road to their destination. Money also, or other valuables, is sent in this manner with perfect safety ; and they are intelligencers, and know well how to show boundaries. There are often many Dhers in a village who are not entitled to share in the pussaeeta. Spinning and weaving are principal occupations of the Dhers, by which, and their other means, they get a very good livelihood ; and in some villages they pay a tax. The coarse cloth worn for cumberbunds, &c. by all the cultivating classes, is manufactured by the Dhers. The Dhers in general are to be distinguished by a peculiar appearance of strength, activity, and energy : they have clean skins and well-made persons, and they commonly speak better Hindoostanee than any of the other villagers, excepting the Bunghee : they drink liquor and eat opium, but are rarely seen in a state of intoxication. The Dhers stand in the lowest division of the scale of Hindoo caste; but the ties of caste are no less binding with them than with those who stand higher on that scale : nor is the punishment of expulsion from caste less severe to them than to others ; and, upon the whole, they may be considered as upon a footing with their fellow-villagers, as to the enjoyments of life. I have seen (in the paper of Mr. Marshall's, before alluded to) some very touching declamation on the predestined and indelible infamy to which this race was thought to be doomed, and of the mingled scorn and horror with which a pure sleek Hindoo views the outcast Dher! As far as my experience and observation go, I am a stranger to this picture. I have never seen, in the communication between the other villagers and the Dhers, any thing to give rise to the ideas that this colouring is calculated to excite ; and the Dher, although of a low caste, is not an outcast ; but, on the contrary, talks of the rules of his caste, and values himself upon being a member of it with the same feeling that actuates those of an higher order. Besides, if they themselves felt the degradation that is made the subject of such warm descriptions, why do they not escape from it by some of the modes which are obviously open to them of doing so? There is scarcely an instance of a Dher of this part of the country entering into our regular battalions, which would be exchanging infamy, scorn, and degradation (if such be really their lot) for the road to promotion, distinction, and, comparatively, riches. By becoming converts, too, to Mahomedanism or Christianity, the same happy change might be effected ; but converts to either religion are, I believe, as rare from the Dhers (unless they have previously become outcasts) as from Hindoos of more fortunate birth. The houses of the Dhers, Bunghees, and Kalpas, or leather-dressers, commonly form a quarter of the village distinct from the rest.

Bunghees.

The Bunghee is still below the Dher, and may be said to be at the very bottom of the scale of Hindoo castes. He also holds pussaeeta land for performing village duties, the principal of which are removing filth of all descriptions, showing the road to travellers, sweeping and watching the kully, and carrying letters. A Dher will not eat with a Bunghee ; and as to intermarriage, they are as distinct as any other two castes : they both feed on the flesh of cows, bullocks, and other animals that die a natural death about the village, and the hides are the perquisite of the Dhers. The

Bhunghee usually comes forth to show the road with a bamboo walking-staff, five or six feet long, in his hand; and with this he dexterously removes briars, or any other accidental impediment, from the road: he always uses Hindoostanee, or rather Persian terms of salutation.

Rebarees, Shepherds.

There are a good many Rebarees, or Bhurwars, in the Jumboosur, Amod, Dehej, and Hansot purgunnas, where pasturage is extensive on the flats that lie between the cultivated parts of these purgunnas and the sea. In the first-mentioned purgunna, the Rebarees rear camels, as well as sheep and goats. These shepherds (for such they may be called) do not willingly sell any of their flock: they live on, and by the milk and fleece—consuming a portion of the former, and making the remainder into ghee, to be exchanged for the few other articles of necessity required in their simple way of life. A Rebaree cannot tell the number of his flock; but he knows them all by figure and face, and is aware of the absence of an individual. These people lead a perfectly rural life: they are never the inhabitants of towns or villages; and when huts are erected by them, they are of the most slight and temporary description. The Rebarees or Bhurwars are very different in appearance, manners, and dress, from the other inhabitants.

Bunneeas.

The Bunneeas are never husbandmen; and this is the most considerable sect, not belonging to the agricultural population, in the collectorate: there are none in the villages but those who keep shops, or are the village Tullatees. A small village does not require a shop, and it must be a very large one that has more than two. It is in the towns where the Bunneeas are numerous and of importance—as they carry on all the trade, wholesale and retail, including that of money-dealers, bankers, and brokers. They are in the constant habit of lending money at a high interest to the Patells and cultivators; and the fruits of the industry of these villagers but too frequently go entirely to the Surafs, or money-lenders: for a cultivator, once deeply in debt, can do little more, with all his exertions, than pay the interest of it. The penalties of usury under our Government are evaded, by occasionally adding the interest to the principal, and taking a new bond for the whole as principal; and the exactions are submitted to by the borrowers for the sake of the accommodation. The undeviating frugality, temperance, and moderation, of the Bunneeas promote the accumulation of wealth in their hands: the outlets for it are expenses of weddings, feasting the caste on particular occasions, and pilgrimages to the most celebrated temples of their religion throughout Goojerat. There are some substantial, lofty, spacious, and handsome houses, belonging to Bunneeas, in the towns both of Baroche and Jumboosur. In most of the large towns there are institutions or funds for the maintenance of aged, maimed, or diseased animals, kept up chiefly or entirely at the expense of the Bunneeas. They are also very charitable to their fellow-creatures who are real objects of distress, but without the smallest degree of ostentation: they appear to make no merit of it, nor of their commiseration towards brutes and insects. Perhaps the greater part of the Bunneeas of this quarter are Shrawuks, or professors of the Jyan religion. No Hindoos are so particular and careful in the preservation of all animal life as the Shrawuks, and their diet is regulated most rigidly on this principle. The Goojerattee character and language are those in use by the Bunneeas, however dispersed, as well as by the mercantile community, including all the Parsees, in many different and distant parts of India. The hereditary native revenue officers, such as Desaees and Mujmoodars, are sometimes Bunneeas in different parts of Goojerat, and many are employed as Metahs and writers.

Slaves.

There are a few slaves in the zilla; but the number is so insignificant, that it would not be worth notice were it not, perhaps, proper to state that such a class of people does actually exist. They deserve to be so called from the single circumstance of their having been purchased. They are so completely domesticated, and are so much on a footing with the other members of the family, that the term "slave" to an English ear conveys a very mistaken idea of *their* condition. These domestics have, in almost every case, been purchased in times of famine, when they would otherwise have died of want.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

(Continued.)

Persons and duties of the Village Establishment.—Character of the inhabitants generally.

Persons and duties of the Village Establishment.

THE following list will probably be found to comprise all the persons and items usually constituting a village establishment in the Baroche collectorate, and for the maintenance of which pussaeeta land is commonly allotted, although in some villages money may be given to part of the establishment, instead of land; and the Desaees and Mujmoodars enjoy both money and land, which may also be casually the case in some other instances:—

1. *Desaee.*
2. *Mujmoodar.*

—Although every village contributes to the payment of the Desaees and Mujmoodars, yet these officers are engaged in duties appertaining to the purgunna generally, as well as in those of the villages from which their revenues are drawn. They are both hereditary revenue officers, and should be the repository, from generation to generation, of every information regarding the purgunna that may be required by Government—should be thoroughly acquainted with the character and circumstances of every village—should suggest, and assist to carry into execution, the means of cultivating waste lands, and of improving the villages in every way—should be able to give an accurate statement of the condition and value of the crops every season, as a guide for making the assessments—and their services should be generally available in carrying on the revenue affairs of the Government. The Mujmoodar is more particularly a keeper of records and accounts; but in this collectorate they are in general coadjutors in all duties.

3. *Tullatee*, the village accountant.—He not only keeps the accounts for Government, but for the community, individually and collectively. He is as much the servant of the village as of Government, and, by the original village constitution, was appointed and paid by the village.

4. *Brahmuns*, (of different descriptions,) village priest, teacher, performer of ceremonies, &c.

5. *Sootar*, carpenter.
6. *Loohar*, blacksmith.

—The services due by these to the community are confined to the making-up and repairing of agricultural implements. All

other work, such as making or repairing carts or house-work, is paid for by the individual requiring it to be done.

7. *Koombar*, potter.—He not only supplies pottery, but, when travellers or others put up at the village, he brings them the required supply of water, which he does also to the Patells or other public functionaries, when employed in the fields for common purposes.

8. *Durjee*, or *Sooe*, tailor.—He makes the clothes of the village community. There are more villages without than with one.

9. *Dhobee*, washerman.—He washes the men's clothes: he is not universal, any more than the tailor.

10. *Hudjani*, or *Walund*, or *Ghaeja*, barber.—He not only shaves, cuts nails, &c., but is the village surgeon: his wife, too, is commonly the midwife. He must prepare and carry a torch when required at night by travellers, or for village purposes.

11. *Moochee*, shoemaker.—He repairs the shoes of the community, and makes up what little leather-work is required in yoking the bullocks to the agricultural implements.

12. *Kalpa*, skinner and leather-dresser.—He prepares the leather from the hides of the cattle, sheep, and goats, that die about the village.

13 *Bunghee*, scavenger and sweeper.—He removes filth of all descriptions—sweeps and watches in the kully—is ready at the call of all travellers, to show the road as far as the next village. He carries letters and messages: he attends travellers on their putting-up at the village—showing them where to encamp—going to fetch them whatever may be wanting, and to give information of the strangers' arrival: he is, in a surprizing degree, intelligent and active, and always speaks Hindoostanee better than any other man in the village.

14. *Dher*.—For the duties of the Dher, see page 45. He and the Bunghee are fellow-labourers in many instances.

15. *Koseea*, water-drawer.—He draws the water from the village well, by means of a leather-bag, and a rope made of green hide, supplied at the village expense—the pair of bullocks used by the Koseea being furnished in turn by the cultivators. The water drawn is chiefly for the use of the cattle, and falls into a large reservoir adjoining the well, from which they drink. Some of these wells and reservoirs are handsome structures.

16. *Purbeea*.—He takes his station under a tree on the high road—not perhaps near the village, but where best calculated for the purpose: he has by him several pots of clean, cool water, which he gives for drink to all passengers who ask for it. The Purbeea is either a man or an elderly woman of high caste, so that the water may be unexceptionable to all. The good of this institution is much felt by travellers in the hot months.

17. *Sonee*, goldsmith.—He is very seldom met with in this collectorate as a village servant.

18. *Bharote*, or *Bhat*.—He is not often met with as a village servant in this collectorate. Their duty of standing security, has here grown quite into disuse; and their public duties are those of genealogist, historian, poet, story-teller, reciter of proverbs and sayings, &c.

19. *Akhoon*, teacher.—He is a Mahomedan, and only found in Mussulman villages.

20. *Wyd*, or *Vyd*, physician.—He administers to the village community, but is not universally on the village establishments.

21. *Joshee*, astrologer and astronomer.—He makes almanacks, assigns dates, duration of seasons, divisions, and periods of the year; he names days for sowing, or commencing different agricultural operations, and announces horoscopes.

22. *Bhawaya*, comedian.—These are only found on the establishment in a few villages, and they are all strollers.

23. *Burtuneea*, watchman.—These are the village guard: they are for the most part Koolees—almost all armed with bows and arrows—some with swords and shields, but not one with fire-arms. Sums of money are often sent by them from the village to the collector's treasury at the head station. In some villages there are fifteen or twenty; in others, four. The largest establishments of them are in the Jumboosur purgunna.

24. *Gosaeen*, or *Goswamee*.
25. *Byraghee*.
—Hindoo devotees.—Pussaeeta land is allotted in almost every village as the endowment of the mut,h or station of one or the other, or both of these. The mut,hs are commonly pleasant, open buildings, and travellers are accommodated and hospitably treated in them. The Gosaeen and Byraghee, too, are respected and looked up to by all castes of the inhabitants, and often contribute, by their impartial influence, to the preservation of harmony and good order in the community.

26. *Fuckeer*, a Mussulman devotee,—to whom the above remark also applies. They are not unfrequently maintained in Hindoo villages.

27. *Peer's Durgah*, a saint's tomb--Frequently endowed with pussaeeta land.

28. *Musjeed*, mosque.—A portion of pussaeeta is always allotted in Bora, and other Mahomedan villages, to maintain a person for the purpose of keeping the mosque clean and in order.

29. *Dehras*, temples.—One or more Hindoo temples are endowed with land in almost every village.

30. *Tullao*, village tank.—This is often endowed with land to keep it in repair.

31. *Havildar*.
32. *Malzuptee*.
—These are always appointed annually by Government; but they get their pay from the villages, and it is a charge over and above the Government assessment. They take their station in the kully, and prevent the removal of the produce thence till authorized by the collector. Their power is considerable, and their perquisites, no doubt, occasionally border on exaction. If these appointments were not made to villages which paid their revenue punctually, it would no doubt be a great relief to them.

In no village will the foregoing establishment be found complete: indeed, in some large and flourishing villages one-half of the list will not exist; while in others some articles will be met with not enumerated—such as the village Patells, Wagrees, ferry-boatmen, dogs, &c.

Character of the inhabitants generally.

In the course of the minute survey and admeasurement of every field in every village of this collectorship, and in the investigation and settlement of claims to lands exempted wholly or in part from the public revenue in the original zilla, composed of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot

purgunnas, a closer intercourse took place between the officers engaged in this undertaking and the bulk of the population of the country than occurs, perhaps, in almost any other duty. This intercourse, too, was in a matter that interests the inhabitants more deeply than any other whatever—a scrutiny into the real value of the lands, and the different rights and tenures in them; but they in general lent their assistance with readiness and good will in the operations that were going forward, although so much calculated to excite uneasy feelings, as to the ultimate objects of Government in instituting them. As far as the whole experiment goes, I am impressed with a very favourable opinion of the native character: the degree of intelligence generally diffused among the people very much exceeded the expectations previously formed. Their habits are simple, temperate, and innocent. No vices were perceived among them—at least no prominent vices or crimes, such as might be laid to the charge of a people as its characteristic. I conceive that they have very much the advantage of Europeans of their class, not only in propriety of manners, but in the practice of moral virtues. In their own families, the unwearied affection and tenderness of the parent are returned by the habitual duty of the child, and these reciprocal feelings last through life: a parent is never abandoned by his child either to want or solitude. Their hospitality extends to all itinerants and strangers: those who stand in need of food and accommodation get them at the expense of the village community. An inspection of the list of the village establishment, and of the village accounts, will demonstrate how much the duties of hospitality are attended to by the Hindoos. Their charity is altogether without ostentation, yet it must be effectual, for a beggar is not to be seen throughout the whole of the villages of this collectorate—unless it be zealots or enthusiasts, or others, who are mendicants by profession. The indigent and diseased are provided for without exception by their own internal arrangements, although there are no laws nor regulations to enforce it. But the most remarkable circumstance observed among these people, as bearing on their general character, was the absence of written documents in their transactions with each other, involving money payments. Absent land-owners come or send their agents to the village, and let out their lands to cultivators, without any written agreement: the cultivators pay the rents, and take no receipts. There is not a village in the collectorate in which there is not land more or less of this description; and everywhere, whether the land-owner be a Grasia, a Brahmun, a Mussulman, or of any other description, the same mutual confidence exists. The absentee land-owner is often a Grasia residing under another government, or at a great distance; he, perhaps, has never been seen at the village: he sends a Sclote or agent to do all this for him, and without writing or vouchers. He changes the agent frequently: the new man sometimes bringing a bit of paper, with a few words of writing, as his authority, and sometimes not. Almost all the villages make ready-money *village* payments to individuals, under the head of tora-grass, or otherwise. These are for the most part collected by Grasias, scarcely one of whom reside at the village: they almost always send for the money; if by an entirely new hand, he perhaps brings a note; but otherwise, no writing whatever, and the money is paid and no receipt for it thought of. The tora-grass payments from some villages are very considerable, amounting to several hundred rupees. It was thought, during the inquiries that accompanied the survey, that the receipts for these payments, which it was concluded the Patells would always have the prudence to take, would be the best proof of

their having actually been made; but such a voucher was never, in a single instance, forthcoming. It is also believed, that money and valuables are deposited, and money often lent, without any other security than such as may be derived from the books and accounts of the parties. The reciprocal trust implied in these transactions must be the result of a conviction of each other's honesty. It is the constant practice to send sums of money from the villages, on account of revenue, to the public treasury, by the hands of Burthuneeas and Dhers; and I never heard of a single breach of trust in a case of this kind. In their relation to the revenue authorities, the villagers may be considered as exhibiting a character different from the one they bear in common life; for they probably see as little criminality in deceiving these authorities, as to their ability to pay an assessment, as there is considered to be in the evasion of the revenue laws, but too often, in other countries. Judging from the descriptions that have been published in other parts of India, of Hindoo superstitions and the priestcraft of Brahmuns, I should consider the people of Goojerat to be in a very different condition, indeed, in these respects. They are by no means a priest-ridden people. The *practice* of their religion, whatever may be its tenets, attracts scarcely any notice one way or another. No suttees or sacrifices, or disgusting religious ceremonies or practices of any kind, are ever observed among them. A jatra takes place on the north bank of the Nurbudda, a few miles to the eastward of the town of Baroche, on a particular year, in which there is a second wyshak as an intercalary month: it is called the Kurrode jatra, and occurs once in about thirty years. It happened in April A. D. 1812; and it exhibited a concourse of natives of all castes, from all quarters of the country, to the amount, at the lowest computation, of 200,000 souls. They remained assembled one month; and the order and good conduct that existed from beginning to end in this immense crowd was truly admirable. There was no symptom the whole time of rioting, quarrelling, drunkenness, or disorder; and nothing but ablution in the stream and prayer was observed among those who appeared to attend from religious motives. The officers employed on the survey had, during its whole progress, no other guard than what was afforded by the village watchman; yet no robbery was ever committed, nor was anything of the most trifling description ever stolen or pilfered from the tents. As subjects of the state, the whole population in this collectorate of every caste is quiet, obedient, and faithful, and will stand a comparison, there is no doubt, in these respects, with any natives under the British Government;—a Government which they certainly still respect and prefer above any other of which they have ever had any experience; and an abatement of these feelings may not, I think, be apprehended, while innovating, over-legislating, and too much interfering with their internal village management, are avoided.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

(Continued.)

Food of the People.—Clothing.—Annual Expense of a Family for Food, Clothing, &c.—Contingent Expenses.—Income.—Other means of the poorer Cultivators.—Evils of the restrictions on reaping and removing the Crops.—How an increase of wealth among the Cultivators would probably be appropriated.—No visible change to be expected, even if an improvement took place.—Agricultural Implements.—The prosperity of the Village increases in proportion to its cultivation.

Food of the people.

THE food of all classes of cultivators consists of grain. They commonly eat, for the meal of the morning and of noon, jowary bread and burka: the latter is a kind of porridge composed of butter-milk (chas) and very coarse jowary flour, boiled with a little salt; and for the evening, and last meal, kidjeree, made of rice and dal: the poorer sort live upon this diet, and nothing else. Those who are richer will eat wheaten instead of jowary bread, but will still make their principal meal, the evening one, of kidjeree; and the greatest indulgence or luxury, in this way, of the most opulent does not go beyond ghee, milk, vegetables, and sugar, in addition to the kinds of grain above enumerated. The Borah, Moleislam, and Rajpoot cultivators, are so much assimilated with the Koonbees and other Hindoos in their habits, that, although possessing the means, they seldom add meat or fish to the articles of their food. As to diet, therefore, there is little difference in the expense between the rich and the poor of the bulk of the inhabitants; and although the means were ever so much increased, it is not likely that much additional charge would be incurred by any description of the people for their food.

Clothing.

The clothing of the indigent cultivators is of the coarsest materials; for aungruckas, turbans, &c., the annual expense for a man is about eight rupees, and his wife's apparel costs nearly as much. The children are almost always naked, or nearly so, till eight or ten years of age. The wearing apparel of a Patell, or other person in easy circumstances, as well as his wife's, costs, perhaps, twenty rupees per annum.

Annual expense of a family for food, clothing, &c.

The following estimate of the annual expense of living for a family of a man, wife, and three children, is, perhaps, pretty near the truth:—

For the man and woman, each 18 maunds of grain....Maunds	36
Each of the children, 13½ maunds	40½
Maunds	76½
Or 4 kulsees, 12½ maunds, at 13 rupees per kulsee..Rupees	62
Cloth of the coarsest kind for the whole	20
Rupees	82

The ghee, milk, and chas, the only other articles of diet that are necessary, are supposed to be supplied by buffaloes or cows belonging to the family, which graze on the village commons, on the fields after the grain is removed, and are fed by the jowary and other straw.

Suppose this family to cultivate forty beegas of the good land of the Baroche purgunna, which is more than the ordinary portion of one cultivator, his annual expense will be increased by the

Pay of a man servant, at 1½ rupees per month.....Rs.	18
Food of ditto, 18 maunds of grain, about.....	15
Seed	18
Rupees	51
Clothes and food, as per preceding page.....	82
Certain annual expense of the above family, cultivating forty beegas. .....Rupees	133

This family must also possess one pair of prime bullocks, a plough, and a few other very simple and cheap implements of husbandry, and a cart.

Contingent expenses.

Then there are the following contingent expenses, one or other of which may be reckoned upon at least once in three years:—

A son's marriage.....Rupees	200
A daughter's ditto.....	100
A death in the family.....	50
Building a house.....	75
A pair of bullocks.....	100
A cart and implements of husbandry.....	50

Income.

A man cultivating so large a portion of Government land as forty beegas, will probably possess several heads of buffaloes and cows, and the overplus of their produce in ghee, &c. will add to his income. His staple grain produce, jowar, will sometimes sell for thirteen rupees the kulsee, and sometimes twenty-six rupees; and the kuppas sometimes for forty, and sometimes for seventy rupees the bar; and thus the profits of the farmer fluctuate in this as in other countries.

The same family, with three or four additional good bullocks, and two additional servants, will cultivate as much as 100 beegas. A cultivator of twenty beegas will require a pair of small bullocks, and a servant or occasional assistant for his victuals. To cultivate ten beegas, a man need possess but one bullock, hiring another and a plough occasionally. Supposing these inferior cultivators also to have five in family, the profit on the cultivation is evidently less, in ordinary times, than the unavoidable expenses of living. These will make up the deficiency by working with their families in the fields of others occasionally for hire, by collecting wood and cow-dung, and selling them for fuel; having buffaloes or cows, they will not use any part of the ghee or milk, but sell the whole, and live themselves simply upon grain of the cheapest kind: their women also spin and sell the thread. Fuel is scarce in many parts of the zilla, and it is a very saleable article everywhere, but particularly, of course, at the towns.

Other means of the poorer cultivators.

Evils of the restrictions on reaping and removing the corps.

The system which still prevails in this collectorate of keeping the ripe crops on the ground, and detaining the produce in the kully, till written permissions to reap and remove them are obtained from the collector, is evidently liable to be attended with much inconvenience and loss to those who have a property in the crops: for delay in applying for and in receiving these permissions subjects the grain, cotton, &c. in the fields and in the kully to accidents and waste—to pilfering—to be consumed by vermin, birds, and wild animals—and to the loss of favourable opportunities of selling. The prosperity arising from the security and fairness of our administration, may,

it is to be hoped, in time, render these incommodious restrictions altogether unnecessary. This is, indeed, already so much the case in the Baroche purgunna, that many of these papers are falling into disuse: for when the Government revenue, of every description, is speedily paid in, as it now often is by the delivery of cotton, they are of course dispensed with.

How an increase of wealth among the cultivators would probably be appropriated.

As the wealth of the cultivators augmented, perhaps the first application of their spare money would be to increase their stock of cattle: every family would probably keep at least as many buffaloes and cows as were necessary for its supply of milk, ghee, and chas. They would also keep a hackery, or cart, and, perhaps, a particular pair of bullocks for going about from one village to another; for the intercourse of visits, on the occasions of marriages or deaths, is constant. They would provide themselves with better clothing: their turbans and cummerbunds would be finer and more ornamented; and they would indulge with a shawl, of the elegance and utility of which every individual of the community is sensible. Their women would be provided with more ornaments of silver and gold, and they would have some suits of silk for great occasions: for the women of all castes will wear silks when they can get them. A saddle-horse would also be kept by many Patells and heads of families, if they could afford it. They would improve their houses as to convenience and appearance, and build them of brick and mortar and good timber. At present the houses of all the villages are tiled, and have a comfortable appearance; yet they are low, and the walls are of mud. Although the houses might be improved in commodiousness and appearance, very little change would take place in the furniture within, which principally consists of cooking utensils. These, in the house of a rich man, would be augmented in number and size, to suit the scale on which his entertainments must necessarily be given. But no other furniture would be provided, excepting some heavy chests, well secured with strong locks and hinges, in which to deposit the silver and gold ornaments and valuable clothing. In some houses, however, there might be a mirror, a carpet, and cushions.

According to the circumstances of a farmer's family in stock, in its habitation, and in the possession of valuable ornaments, would the expense at the weddings and deaths that occurred in it be regulated; and any accumulation of wealth, beyond what would be required for the comforts and luxuries above enumerated, would, it is believed, be dissipated in weddings, or such like occasions, or bestowed on Brahmuns, mendicants, and devotees, rather than employed in procuring luxuries, either of food, clothing, accommodation, or show, previously unknown to them or their ancestors.

No visible change to be expected even if an improvement took place.

Such are the habits of economy in which these people live—their contentedness with the necessaries and comforts already in their possession, and which their forefathers, time out of mind, possessed only in the same degree, joined to the insecurity attending a display of property under former governments, that were a change to take place calculated to augment considerably the profits arising from cultivating the land, it would, I think, be very long before any alteration would, in consequence, be manifest in the condition of the people.

Agricultural implements.

The following is a list of agricultural implements used in the Baroche collectorate, with an estimate of their cost:—

	Rupees.	Qs.	Reas.	The Rupee,	£	s.	d.
The *hull*, or plough.....	2	2	0	at 2*s.* 3*d.*	0	5	8
The *punjeyta* or *dunta*; a kind of rake for weeding and thinning the corn....	1	0	0	„	0	2	3
Carried over.....	3	2	0	„	0	7	11

	Rupees.	Qs.	Reas.	The Rupee,	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3	2	0	at 2*s.* 3*d.*	0	7	11
The *kurrub*—for cleaning and turning up the ground before sowing it.....	2	2	0	„	0	5	8
The *kurburree*—a smaller instrument of the same kind, for clearing the grass and weeds out of the spaces between the rows of corn and cotton, and loosening the earth about their roots at the same time.....	0	2	0	„	0	1	2
The *turphein*, or drill-plough.....	1	0	0	„	0	2	3
Total cost of all the implements, about..	7	2	0	or	0	17	0

Each is drawn by one pair of bullocks: more are never yoked at once to the plough, or to any of the other implements. The bullocks used in husbandry in this quarter cost from 60 to 120 rupees per pair: a cart costs from 40 to 80 rupees. To these may be added a narrow hoe *(kodaloe)*, for cutting out the dry cotton shrubs and the stumps of the jowar by the roots; and a hand-weeder, called a *drauntee*: the first costs about half a rupee, and the last about fifty reas; and with these, added to the above, the cultivator's stock of implements is, I fancy, quite complete.

The more general the cultivation, the more prosperous the Village.

Of the villages of this collectorate, those in which the smallest proportion of the lands remains for pasture and grass are, although the assessment keep pace with the cultivation, the richest and most prosperous; and their condition plainly shows how little gaochur, or grazing land, is in reality required for the use of the village, and how much imposition is practised, in numerous instances, in stating large tracts, often quite fit for cultivation, as the old-established gaochur, or common pasturage of the village. Now it is said, by experienced people, that this gaochur presents little or nothing in the way of pasture longer than a month or two after the rains; while a cultivator of about twenty-four beegas can keep four head of cattle from the refuse of his land and grain. After the crops are off, the cattle feed some time in the fields; and during the growth of the grain, (particularly jowar,) the unpromising plants and the grass completely subsist them.

CHAPTER IX.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

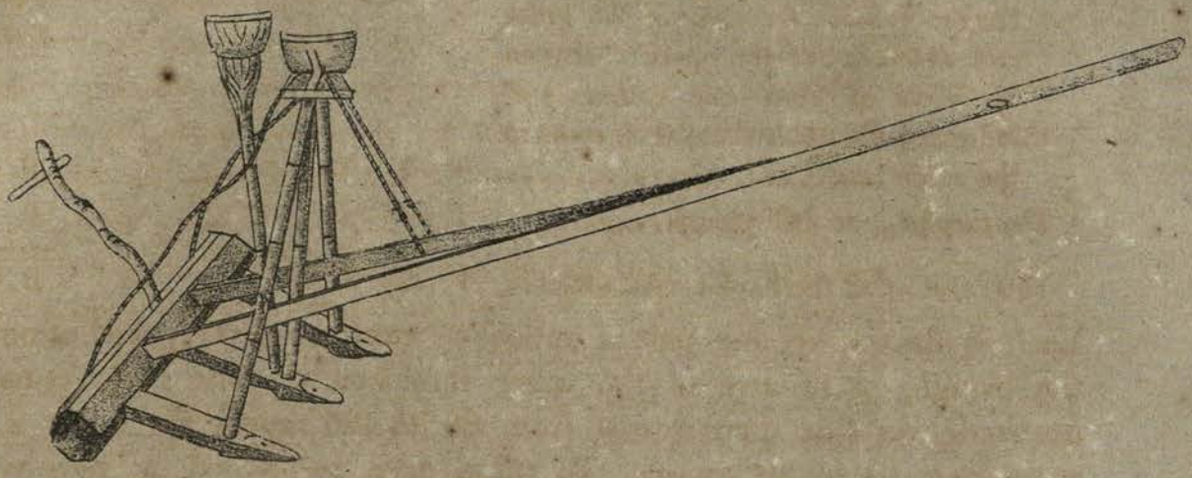
(Continued.)

Manufactures.—Sea-Ports and Coasting Trade.—Inland Trade.—Shipping.—Merchants and Bankers.—Sea Customs.—General Resources of the Collectorate compared with its Extent, Population, the expense of its Protection, &c.

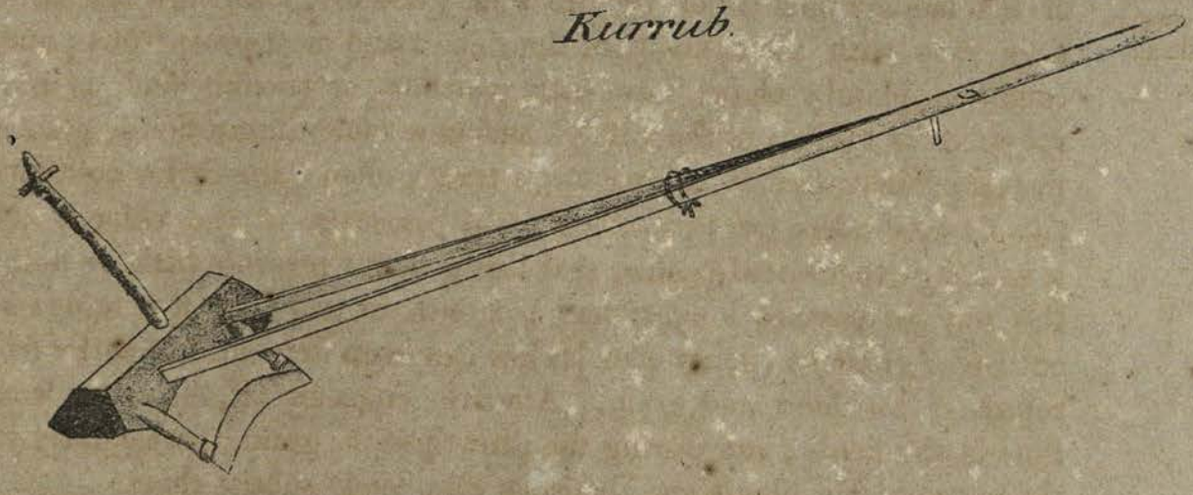
Manufactures.

THE only manufacture for exportation worth notice in this collectorate, is that of cloths in the town of Baroche. These consist principally of coloured cotton cloths, so generally known by the term "piece-goods,"—of coarse, white cotton cloth, called by us dungaree,—coarse chintzes, turbans, &c., and the Parsee weavers of Baroche make fine dotees, baftas, and doreeas, which are much esteemed throughout the country: they also make fine

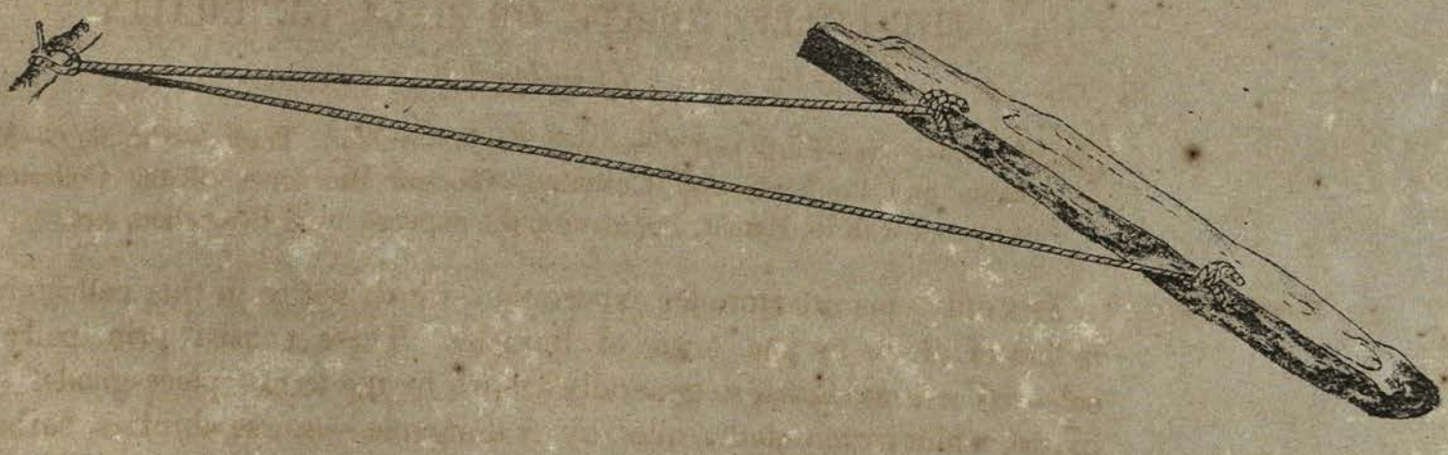
Turphein or Drill Plough.



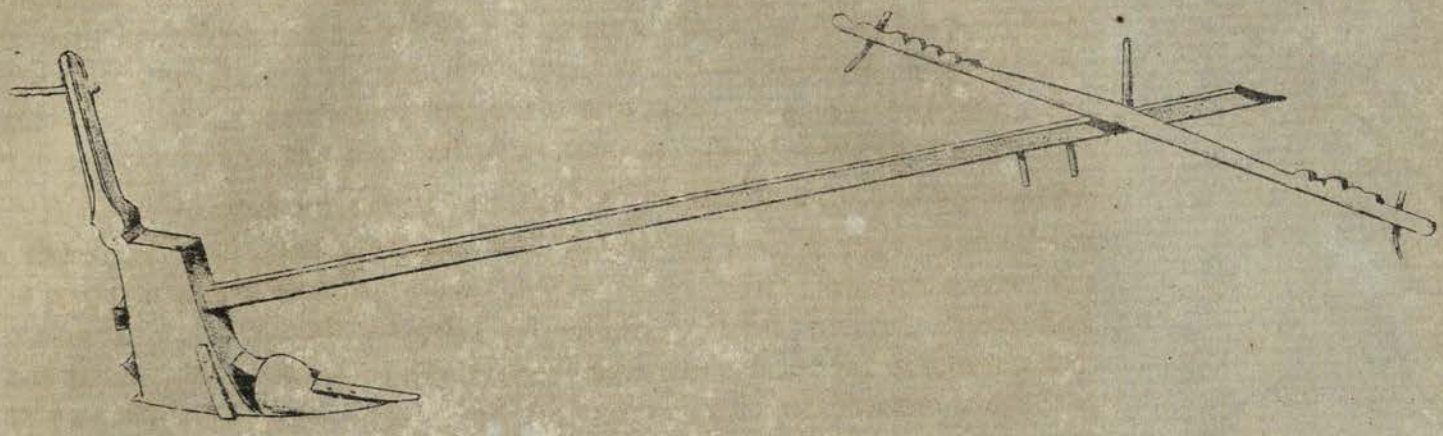
Kurrub.



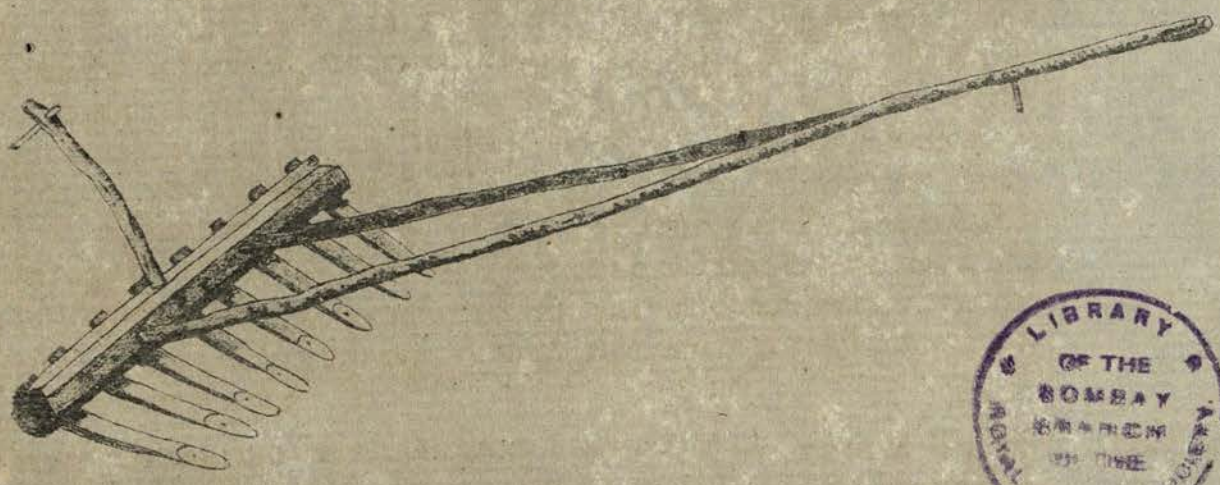
Summar.



Hull or Plough.

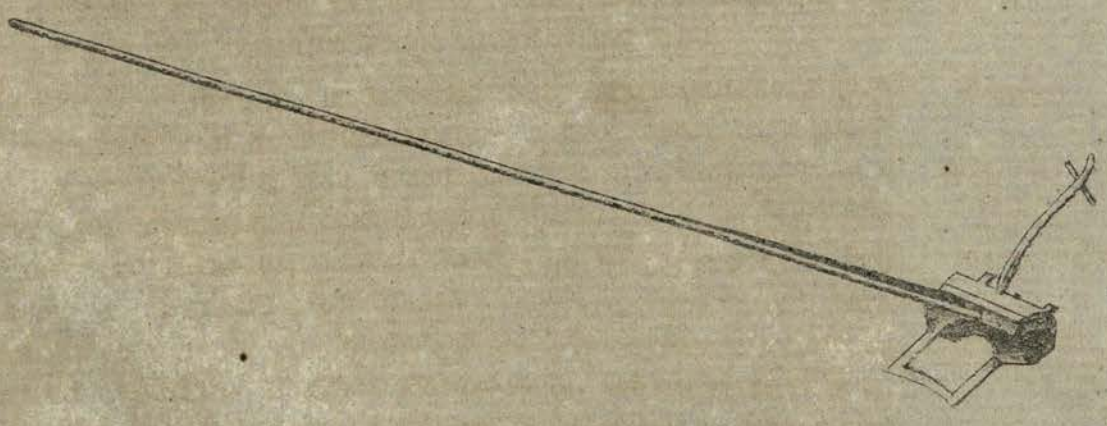


Punjeyta or Duntar.



LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Kurburree.



checkered cloths, and will imitate any pattern of Scotch plaid, or doylees. The best dotees and baftas resemble English cambric muslin, but do not come near it in regularity of texture; and as English cloth, of superior quality, can now be obtained at about half the price of the dotees and baftas, even on the spot where they are made, this manufacture is of course going rapidly to decay; none of these cloths being now made but to order, from Baroda, Surat, Poona, &c. The value of the cloths of all descriptions manufactured at Baroche for exportation, amounts in a year to about four lacs and a quarter of rupees; the value of the cotton tape, about 600 rupees.

For the internal consumption of the city and the surrounding country, articles in iron, copper, brass, wood, leather, &c., are manufactured at as low a rate, and with as much skill, as in any of the great towns on this side of India. The blacksmiths, carpenters, builders, turners, shoemakers, and tailors, are as clever as any native tradesmen of the same description. The shoemakers in particular are very extensively employed in making boots, shoes, and saddlery for European officers and soldiers in the northern parts of Goojerat, and the articles they produce are uncommonly cheap and good. Tents are also made by the tailors quite as well, and perhaps cheaper, than they are made at Surat—the cloth, chintz, cotton ropes, poles, and all the materials, being manufactured on the spot.

Sea-ports and coasting trade.

In the whole collectorate, there are five bunders, or sea-ports; *viz.* Baroche, Tunkaree or Jumboosur, Deygam, Gundhar, and Dehej. The trade of the two first is considerable; of the three last, quite insignificant. There is no foreign trade with these ports: the whole is a coasting trade; south, to Bombay and all the intermediate ports; north, as far as Mandvee in Kutch, and no farther. It is carried on, for the most part, by the single-masted vessels, usually known by the name of botilla, partly belonging to Baroche, and partly to other ports. The imports are sugar, unwrought metals, woollens, cocoa-nuts, spices, and all kinds of Europe and China goods in use among the natives,—with a small portion of teak timber, bamboos, and rafters, from Damaun and the other ports in that neighbourhood,—and Government stores: the exports are cotton, grain, other products of the soil, and a few manufactures.

Inland trade.

The inland trade consists of the goods imported, as above, from Bombay and Surat, lodged in warehouses, and passed into the interior in large two-wheeled carts, drawn by eight and ten yoke of oxen, which come to Baroche, Jumboosur, &c. for the purpose. But a small proportion of this traffic consists in the manufacture and produce of the collectorate—the exportation of grain by land being only occasional, when abundance prevails at home, and better prices are to be obtained at a moderate distance.

Shipping.

There are, belonging to the port of Baroche, about thirty botillas of from 80 to 225 candies, or from 30 to 85 tons burthen. They are vessels without decks, and are rigged with a single mast and a very large square-sail, with a small mizen and jib, all made of coarse cotton cloth, which is very light. The men who navigate them are called Karwas, of whom about one-half are Hindoos, and the other half Mussulmans: they are, for the most part, natives of Surat. The crew of the largest of the above vessels commonly consists of fourteen, and of the smallest, eleven men, including the Tindal or commander. The Tindal gets eight rupees, and the lascars four rupees each, besides provisions for a trip to Bombay and back. These are the only vessels belonging to the port that go to sea. The average of a passage to Bombay from the *town* of Baroche may be five days, and of the return, eight

days. No compass is used, or reckoning kept, in this navigation; but sounding is much attended to. The provisions of these men consist of kidjeree, (a mixture of coarse rice and dal, or split-pease,) and salt fish, with ghee, a little seasoning, and sometimes vegetables, but nothing else.

Merchants and Bankers.

The merchants chiefly concerned in the trade of Baroche are not residents of the place, but are settled at Bombay, Surat, or Oogein, with branches of their establishment managed by Agents at Baroche. The Surrafs, too, are branches of houses, of which the principals belong to Baroda, Surat, Ahmedabad, &c. But, besides the Surrafs, there are money-dealers, who make a business of lending at a high interest, both in the town and purgunna: these are residents of the place, trading on their own account and capital. There are about five houses of this description in Baroche, possessing capitals of from one lac to 20,000 rupees each. On deposits, they will not allow more than an interest of three per cent. per annum. On loans, the rate of interest demanded depends on the nature of the security: it is, however, never under nine per cent. per annum.

Sea Customs.

The following is an account of the customs levied at the sea custom-houses of the different bunders of the collectorate for the years mentioned:—

An Account of the Customs levied at the Sea Custom-Houses of the different Bunders of the Collectorate, for the Years mentioned.

Years.	Baroche.			Jumboosur or Tunkaree.			Ghundhar.			Dégam.			Dehej.			Total.		
	Rupees	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*	*Rups.*	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*	*Rups.*	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*	*Rups.*	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*	*Rups.*	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*	*Rupees*	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*
1815-16	1,21,586	2	17	.....			.....			.....			.....			1,21,586	2	17
1816-17	94,257	1	52	.....			.....			.....			.....			94,257	1	52
1817-18	99,953	2	80	*33,026	0	1	*781	3	59	*186	3	90	(Not opened.)			1,33,948	2	30
1818-19	82,693	2	30	39,364	2	3	1,542	2	48	779	0	40	70	1	27	1,24,450	1	48
1819-20	74,631	2	86	26,200	2	59	2,148	1	23	1,178	2	16	66	2	95	1,04,225	3	79

* For nine months.

The rate of customs is three and a quarter per cent. on the valuation of imports and exports generally; but on certain exports three per cent. The value of the imports and exports at the Baroche custom-house, on which the former rate was levied, was, in 1815-16, Rupees 14,77,726¾; and of the exports, on which the latter rate was levied, Rupees 3,89,599¼. These duties formed about half the sum above shown; the rest consisted of customs on goods in the lump or piece, various items, fees, &c. The value of the cotton exported on the Company's account cannot, however, be included in the above valuations for any year.

General resources of the Collectorate compared with its extent, population, the expense of its protection, &c.

The average annual revenue of this collectorate from *the land* may, at the present time, be fairly reckoned at twenty-one lacs of rupees at the least. In 1820-21, the assessment on the land was Rupees 23,01,532; and the state of the Jumboosur, Amod, Dehej, Unklesur, and Hansot purgunnas, warrants the expectation of a considerable increase in the course of the next ten years. The additional revenue derived from sea-customs, land-customs, and other sources, amounts to between two and three lacs. So that a territory, the whole surface of which contains 1,320 square British miles, 398 assessable towns and villages, and 224,000 inhabitants, and protected by only 300 regular troops (natives), contributes about twenty-four lacs of rupees a year to the public resources,—the collections being made at the same time with unusual ease and economy.

CHAPTER X.

THE COLLECTORATE, OR ZILLA, GENERALLY.

(Concluded.)

Improvement not incompatible with an Annual Settlement of the Revenue.—Retrospect of our former possession of the different Purgunnas of this Collectorate, and of their Revenues then.—Vestiges of an ancient Dutch Factory at Baroche.—Geographical Position.—Climate.—Inland Navigation, by means of the River Nurbudda.—Language.—A System of Vaccination an accompaniment of the Survey.—Results of the undertaking where the Adjustment of Claims went hand in hand with the Survey.—Specimen of a Village Account of Disbursements for one year.—Reported highest prices of Grain, from 1810 to 1820.—Prices of Grain, &c. in certain Towns of Central Goojerat.

Improvement not incompatible with an Annual Settlement of the Revenue.

THAT improvement is not inconsistent with an annual settlement of the revenue is apparent, I should think, from the following statement of the *land revenue* of the Baroche purgunna :—

Statement of the Land Revenue of the Baroche Purgunna, from our getting Possession of it in August 1803, *to the end of the Official Year* 1820-21—*Eighteen Years.*

Year of Vikramajet or Sumwut.	Year Official, A. D.	Land Revenue under every Head.			Year of Vikramajet or Sumwut.	Year Official, A. D.	Land Revenue under every Head.		
		Rupees	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*			*Rupees*	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*
1860	1803- 4	8,38,128	2	37	1869	1812-13	10,30,766	0	67
1861	1804- 5	9,18,535	3	37	1870	1813-14	10,79,038	3	69
1862	1805- 6	9,03,071	3	55	1871	1814-15	11,72,179	1	22
1863	1806- 7	9,59,260	3	95	1872	1815-16	10,63,599	2	65
1864	1807- 8	9,86,915	3	69	1873	1816-17	11,29,473	0	77
1865	1808- 9	10,06,830	2	83	1874	1817-18	11,54,817	0	68
1866	1809-10	9,97,481	3	12	1875	1818-19	10,72,666	0	37
1867	1810-11	9,94,291	2	58	1876	1819-20	10,86,312	2	94
1868	1811-12	9,73,884	2	74	1877	1820-21	12,59,575	3	63

Statements of the Unklesur and Hansot purgunnas would exhibit a similar result. These two purgunnas were ceded to the Honorable Company by the treaty of Bassein, 31st December 1802.

Statements of the Unklesur and Hansot Purgunnas.

Names of the Purgunnas.	Annual Revenue for which they were ceded by the late Peishwa.			Land Revenue for Sumwut 1867, or A. D. 1810-11.			Land Revenue for Sumwut 1877, or A. D. 1820-21.		
	Rupees	*Qrs.*	*Reas.*	*Rupees*	*Qrs.*	*Reas.*	*Rupees*	*Qrs.*	*Reas.*
Unklesur	78,000	0	0	1,78,049	2	37	2,29,833	3	48
Hansot	85,000	0	0	1,48,626	0	81	1,99,475	3	43

Retrospect of our former possession of the different Purgunnas of this Collectorate, and of their Revenues then.

The British first got possession of the Baroche purgunna A. D. 1772, by conquest from the Nawaub. At that time, its revenues were divided between the Nawaub and the Gauikwar government; the Nawaub receiving forty per cent., and the other sixty per cent. The Gauikwar ceased to receive a share from Sumwut 1831, or A. D. 1775. In the ensuing year, 1776, Mr. Perrot being then collector, the revenue of the purgunna was Rupees 3,69,953. In 1779-80, it was Rupees 3,28,291 0 14—of which Rupees 1,54,680 were returned in loans to the different villages to promote cultivation.

In A. D. 1782, Mr. Corkran being then collector, the revenue amounted to Rupees 6,02,154. The Baroche purgunna was delivered over to Sindia's agent, Baskur Mookun, A. D. 1783; and in 1795-96 the revenue amounted to Rupees 6,26,459 1 50. It was taken again by us in August 1803, at the commencement of the war with Sindia.

The purgunnas of Unklesur, Hansot, Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej, were also British possessions of a former period: they fell into our hands, with other places, in consequence of General Goddard's operations, A. D. 1780, and were given up to the Peishwa at the same time as Baroche was given to Sindia; that is, towards the end of the year 1783. Unklesur and Hansot became again a part of the British dominions, by the treaty of Bassein, early in 1803; and Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej, on the 5th of June 1817, by the treaty of Poona, dated June 13th, 1817.

Vestiges of an ancient Dutch Factory at Baroche.

There is a Dutch burying-ground at Baroche, in which the tombs are still in a state of preservation, and with inscriptions quite legible. Some of these inscriptions are of the following dates:—August 23rd, A°. 1654, perfectly legible; 10th September, A°. 1666; July 3rd, A°. 1667; 9th January A°. 1704; 29th July A°. 1731; 1st November 1732; 17th March A°. 1744; 11th July 1746; —— 1758; 29th May, Anno 1761; —— Anno 1770. It is perceived, by the purport of the inscriptions, that all the persons belonged to a Dutch factory, which must have long existed in the city of Baroche.

Geographical position.

The latitude of the town of Baroche, according to several series of observations, by different observers with different sextants of the best make, is 21°4 1′ 2″ north. Its longitude, deduced from that of Bombay, by very careful surveys up and down, is 73° 2′ 40″ east from Greenwich; the longitude of Bombay being, on the authority of General Reynolds, 72° 53′. It is situated on an artificial mound, and surrounded by a wall with towers, and is a place of strength as a native fortification.

Climate.

The climate of the collectorate is as healthy as that of any part of Goojerat, and perhaps more pleasant than the climate of those parts situated farther from the sea. The rains are very moderate, compared with the same season at Bombay. It is so cold in the months of December, January, and February, that Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes falls to 40° in the open air at day-break. From the beginning of March till the rains commence, there are hot winds from the north and east, but only occasionally,—perhaps once a fortnight: in these, the thermometer will rise to 108° in a house. From the middle of April, the prevailing wind is from the southward and westward. The climate of Goojerat, generally, is supposed a bad one. People are doubtless more liable to fevers from September to March, in Goojerat, than in the Deckhun, and other places subordinate to Bombay; but in this only is the difference of climate, as to healthiness, supposed to exist.

Inland navigation, by means of the River Nurbudda.

The river Nurbudda is navigable for boats up to Tullukwara, a town on its north bank; distant, by the windings of the river, sixty-five miles from Baroche. This navigation commences for the purposes of trade when the river rises in the monsoon, and ends when it subsides; comprehending, at the utmost, the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December. Boats are employed in it of from three to thirty tons burthen. With a strong monsoon wind, they run up to Tullukwara in from three to five days, and return, by the strength of the current, in about the same time. The navigation of course becomes more difficult after September, when the water begins to subside; and the larger boats, which, when fully laden, draw about seven feet water, are not usually employed to go so high

up after that month. Although the trade by the river goes no higher than Tullukwara, boats can navigate to Mokree, where farther passage is prevented by impassable falls and rocks. Mokree is about nineteen miles from Tullukwara. The tide is perceptible at Ranapoor, about thirty-five miles from Baroche, but no higher up the river. Small boats, without cargoes, go up and down, between Tullukwara and Baroche, at all seasons. Salt, sugar, and cocoa-nuts, are principal articles of export from Baroche by this inland navigation. Mowra, honey, timber, grain, ghee, and hemp, are returned.

Language.

The province of Goojerat has a language of its own, which is, of course, the language of the Baroche collectorate. The Mussulmans, however, with the exception of the cultivating Borahs, and the Mole-islams or converted Rajpoots, speak very good Hindoostanee. The Goojerattee is the mother tongue of the Parsees, wherever they may be settled or dispersed, and is very prevalent among the trading classes beyond the limits of the province: the character in which it is written very nearly resembles the Nagree. The knowledge of reading and writing is not general among the people; but the Patells and principal Bhagdars of villages are, for the most part, able to write.

A System of Vaccination an accompaniment of the Survey.

An assistant-surgeon was attached to the department, and he carried on an organized system of vaccination; by means of which not only every individual liable to the small pox in the collectorate, but the inhabitants of many adjacent villages, were vaccinated. These gentlemen were, first, V. C. Kemball, Esq., who was removed to the Baroda presidency in November 1815; and was succeeded the following month by Thomas Marshall, Esq., who was made Statistical Reporter in November 1820; and was succeeded by H. Powell, Esq., who served till the 1st of December 1820, when the medical officer was finally removed from the department. These gentlemen, on the pressure of more urgent services, used to be occasionally taken away from the duties of their appointment; and about two years and a quarter were lost by these calls, and by their occasional ill health. The number vaccinated, from the commencement of the survey of the collectorate to its termination, amounted altogether to 29,747 individuals. Mr. Marshall, in a paper on the diseases of Goojerat, which is, I believe, destined for publication, says, "No malady generally incident to the native population of India is more deserving of notice than small pox, whether we regard the extent of its ravages, or the value of the check which they have received, and may still farther receive, by the introduction of vaccination. This contagion seems to make a sweeping visit throughout the country about once in three years: five years are a long and very unusual exemption. At each visit, it is supposed that about two-thirds of all capable of receiving the infection are attacked, and of the attacked nearly one-half dies: of the other half, a considerable proportion, perhaps one-sixth, is left unfit for the ordinary duties of life, by total or partial loss of eye-sight, contraction of joints, incurable ulcers, or mental fatuity. Since the vaccine infection was introduced in 1812, in the neighbouring purgunna of Baroche, by my predecessor, the small pox may be said to have altered the habit of its march altogether. It has, in that interval, (about seven years,) appeared twice, and the latter time very fatally, on the eastern boundary; but it made very little progress throughout the vaccinated villages, and never attained the force of a general contagion. In 1817 and 1818 I revisited the greater number of the villages where vaccination had been effected four or five years before, and made the most accurate inquiries I could regarding the exemption experienced by the vaccinated subjects during the subsequent visits of the epidemic small pox. I did not hear of a single instance of such a subject having been attacked, though

the numbers regarding whom inquiry was made were not less than seven thousand. The people seemed not to entertain the slightest doubt of the vaccine affection imparting the same immunity to the constitution as it acquires by once suffering the natural disease itself, though their suspicious reluctance to the introduction of any novelty would have led them loudly to proclaim any failure in the assurances held out to them, had any such occurred.

According to the above reasoning, ten thousand human lives have been saved: the good, therefore, that has been done in the way of vaccination would appear to be by no means one of the least of the advantages that have attended the whole proceeding.

Results of the undertaking where the adjustment of the claims went hand in hand with the Survey.

The following are the results of the operation in the original Baroche collectorship, where the survey and settlement of all claims to rent-free lands went hand in hand to an entire completion:—

BAROCHE PURGUNNA.

	Beegas.	*Wussas.*
Lands recovered from those claimed to be held free of the regular assessment.....	34,019	7
Waste land fit for cultivation, brought to light by the survey.....	16,499	16
Cultivated government land, in different villages of the purgunna, more by the measurement than the quantity previously estimated.	17,842	17
Total.....	68,362	0

But, in the first article, Beegas 34,019 7 of resumed land, a good deal of pussaeeta is included, which was only pointed out as such by the Patells at the time of the survey, in hopes of its being allowed at the settlement, and the reannexation of which to the assessable land could not augment the resources of the village. Leaving every article of this description out of the account, the remaining resumed alienated land to be separately assessed, amounts to Beegas 24,235.

Again, in the second article, in the waste land fit for cultivation, stated at Beegas 16,499 16, there were portions, in certain villages, which the Patells declared to be gaochur, or grazing-land, although an ample allowance was always made besides for the common pasture of the village cattle. Deducting these doubtful cases, and only reckoning the waste lands which the Patells do not deny being available for cultivation, or agreed to pay revenue for the third year from the time of the settlement of the village, the amount will be Beegas 11,759 2.

And, in the third article, the excess of cultivated government land, Beegas 17,842 17, after leaving out those villages in which it may not be practicable to raise the assessment to it, and only reckoning those in which such success is manifestly owing to the recent cultivation of waste lands, the net quantity actually in addition to what was before estimated and assessed, may fairly be taken at Beegas 13,132 12.

	Beegas.	*Wus.*
Taking, then, the addition that has been made under the foregoing heads, with every modification, it amounts, in the purgunna of Baroche, to:.....	49,126	14
To which may be added the lands in grass, over and above the quantity allowed for pasturage, called beer, and which, before the survey, yielded little or no revenue, by the measurement Beegas 12,888 14; of which there are doubtless fit and available for cultivation at least.....	10,000	0
Clear and certain augmentation of assessable lands in the purgunna of Baroche.....	59,126	14

UNKLESUR AND HANSOT PURGUNNAS.

	Unklesur Purgunna.		Hansot Purgunna.	
	Beegas.	*Wus.*	*Beegas.*	*Wus.*
Recovered from the alienated lands by measurement	8,128	7	10,825	14½
Waste land fit for cultivation brought to light, and measuring.	20,372	13	6,583	10
Lands kept in grass, but arable and available, being exclusive of the portions allotted to the cultivators of Government land, and of what was deemed unfit for cultivation, or necessary for pasturage	7,566	7	2,004	2
Cultivated government land (pointed out as such) more by the measurement than the quantity previously estimated.	10,630	2	8,665	19½
Total Beegas	46,697	9	28,079	6
			46,697	9
Total Augmentation of the Assessable Lands.....Beegas			74,776	15

The same reasoning applies to the recovered lands of the Unklesur and Hansot purgunnas, under the three different heads, as appears under the Baroche purgunna, but particularly as to the waste lands in the Unklesur purgunna; but the addition that has been made, allowing for every modification, may be taken in the Unklesur and Hansot purgunnas at 60,000 Beegas.

Besides these acquisitions, a record was formed, and is lodged in the collector's office, which contains a plan of the lands and boundaries of every village,—shows the situation and measurement of every field of rent-free land in every village,—gives the name and place of residence of every landholder, with the number of his fields, and their situation and measurement as before mentioned. This record is calculated to prevent all future question as to the rights of individuals, and effectually to put a stop to any encroachment hereafter on the government lands.

The plans and statements are finished in a very superior style, and the value of them will increase with the lapse of time. There were, moreover, formed in duplicate, and lodged in the office of the Secretary to Government at Bombay, as well as in that of the Collector of the district, a plan of each purgunna separately, and of the whole collectorate united, constructed from the village plans, reduced from the original scale of six inches to one British mile, and joined; and the connexion of the village plans for this purpose was a proof of the accuracy of each and of the whole. The purgunna and collectorate maps show, not only the position, but the boundary of every village, and every topographical particular of the face of the country.

Specimen of a Village Account of Disbursements for One Year.—Umlesur, Baroche Purgunna.

PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT:

					Rupees	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*
Jumabundy					12,402	0	0
* Veyrah					3,100	2	0
† Baubtee; *viz.*							
Grasia beyt	Rupees	28	0	0			
Furnavees' ghee		10	0	0			
Jotee Ling		3	0	0			
Ruzza beyt		6	0	0			
Ghas Ka Durroga		1	1	0			
Jemadaree		1	0	0			
Kurrub		65	0	43			
Sootur chamra		11	0	0			
Lulloobhaee's ghee		11	0	0			
Beyts to the tannah		4	0	0			
					140	1	43
Total Payments to Government	Rupees				15,642	3	43

PAYMENTS OTHER THAN INTO THE GOVERNMENT TREASURY:

					Rupees	*Qrs.*	*Rs.*
The Havildar, Malzuptee } sent by Government		37	0	0			
		24	0	0			
Meta, or Tullatee: pay, Rs. 101; paper, Rs. 15		116	0	0			
‡ Village Havildar		36	0	0			
Dhurmada. Fixed charitable allowance		8	1	0			
§ Baroche moody		81	0	0			
‖ Village moody		251	0	0			
¶ To the Mujmoodar, in lieu of the produce of his pussaeeta		63	0	0			
Mujmoodaree		54	0	0			
Desaeegeery		256	0	0			
The Tehsildar; sent by Government		30	0	0			
Purchoorun; sundry small charges		351	0	0			
					1,307	1	0
Total disbursed	Rupees				16,950	0	43

* An established advance of twenty-five per cent. on the jumabundy. Calling this proportion of the assessment a "veyrah," is peculiar to the Baroche purgunna. "Veyrah," and "suwaee juma," mean extra collections, although now as much an acknowledged part of the revenue as the jumabundy.

† These articles of baubtee are supposed to have been originally, for the most part, collected for individuals; and, on their being disallowed, the collection was continued on account of Government.

‡ A village Havildar, in addition to the one sent by Government, is unusual.

§ This is for victualling the Patells, and others, going to the city on the business of the village.

‖ For victualling Government servants, and others, who, as visitors or strangers, may be entitled to be fed at the village expense.

¶ His land is probably held by one or more of the Bhagdars.

Particulars of the Purchoorun :

	Rs.	Qrs.	Rs.
To a peon of the Mujmoodars	0	2	0
For iron	0	2	0
To a peon of the Mujmoodars	0	2	0
To a peon from the adaulut	1	0	0
A donation to a priest of Runchorjees	5	0	0
Government peon, to call the Patells	0	2	0
For writing a petition to the Surkar	1	0	0
Patells' chuveyna	1	0	0
[Chuveyna is parched gram, or some such species of dry food, carried by persons going on a long journey, to satisfy their hunger on the road, or before they come to a place where they can get dressed victuals.]			
Patell's expenses at Baroche	2	0	0
To a government peon about bhookundass	0	3	0
To a .... ditto .... about jowar	0	1	0
To a .... ditto .... about kuppas	0	1	50
To an adaulut peon about Lulloobhaee	0	1	0
To ditto... ditto... about ... ditto	0	2	0
To a peon about kuppas	0	2	0
To an adaulut peon for a Taboot	1	0	0
Imaum Fukeer	1	0	0
To an adaulut peon coming for Deoojee Patell	0	1	0
To two peons about kuppas	1	0	0
To Byragee Naugga	2	0	0
To Bowayas, or strolling players, at sundries	16	0	0
Expenses of the wheels, or little machines for separating the seed from the cotton (churka)	7	0	0
For writing a petition	1	0	0
Gave away at the hooly	0	2	0
A peon about the jumabundy	1	0	0
Fowl? *(not distinct in the original.)*	1	0	0
To a peon coming to call the Patells	1	0	0
To a Brahmun, from Juggunnathjee Maharaj	2	0	0
To an adaulut peon	0	2	0
To a peon about kuppas	0	2	0
To a ditto about ditto	0	2	0
For two godras, or quilts	6	0	0
[These quilts, used for covering at nights, are supplied at the village expense to the Government servants stationed at the village. Travellers who put up at the village are also accommodated with them, if required.]			
To a peon about wanta kuppas	0	2	0
To peons (three times) about kuppas	1	2	0
To a Brahmun with a kunkotree	1	0	0
[A kunkotree is a letter or card of invitation from another village to a wedding. It is fairly written on ornamented paper, and the bearer of it always gets a small present.]			
To a peon about cotton	1	0	0
Chandla to a Sookul	2	0	0
[Chandla is a present sent to a man when a wedding is about to take place in his family ; and thus a kind of subscription is raised among a person's relations, friends, and acquaintances, to help him to defray the charge of marrying a daughter or son. These tokens of good-will are always reciprocal: they are occasionally from villages to individuals, as in this instance.]			
To a peon about jowar	0	1	50
The Koombar's or potter's wheel	0	1	0
Carried forward	63	2	0

	Rs.	Qrs.	Rs.
Brought forward.....	63	2	0
Flags for Mahadeeo's temples, the Peer's-place, Bhowany's temple, and the burr-tree.....	5	0	0
To four parties of Byraghees	8	0	0
Chandla to Jussoobhae Desaee.....	4	0	0
Kose, or leather water-bag and rope for the village well.....	7	0	0
Building a hut for the village washerman.....	15	0	0
To the bharote.....	5	0	0
To the Bharbhoot boatmen.....	15	0	0
[A yearly payment to this ferry-boat, for ferrying all people belonging to Umlesur, who may have occasion to cross the Nurbudda there.]			
To Sookul Balkurshun	1	0	0
[A Sookul is a priest of lay Brahmuns.]			
Cart hire.....	1	0	0
Ameer, or Mahomedan singer of Dehej.....	0	2	0
Music and singing before Thackorjee.....	5	0	0
A debt to Morar Lala paid	15	0	0
To Nudjoo Meeah	1	0	0
To Hurree Bhut, a Brahmun of Baroche.....	1	0	0
To a Mecca Fukeer; a Mussulman devotee who had been to Mecca ..	0	1	0
Cart hire of tiles	1	0	0
To a Baroche Hudjam or barber	1	0	0
To a Brahmun of Runchorjees.....	0	2	0
To a Nurwang Gosaeeng	0	2	0
Oil from the Gaunchees, 2½ maunds	10	0	0
[The Government servants and Tullatee stationed at the village, and travellers putting up at it, or requiring torch-light on the road, get oil for burning at the village expense.]			
To a peon coming to call Suntoke Patell.....	0	2	0
To a Brahmun with an invitation from Grasias.....	0	2	0
To a mendicant Brahmun.....	0	2	0
Chandla to Bana Bhaee.....	10	0	0
Expenses at Mahadeoo's temple	1	0	0
To the Government Chobdar.....	1	0	0
Expenses of the Patells while attending the adaulut at Baroche.....	4	0	0
Cart hire.....	3	0	0
A party of Gosaeengs.....	2	0	0
Chandla to a Grasia.....	16	0	0
A sheet to a naked devotee.....	1	0	0
To certain Sookuls and others, annually.....	4	0	0
The two Durwans or keepers of the two gates of the fort of Baroche..	2	0	0
Dustoor, or established present to the Malzuptee and Havildar	5	0	0
To a Brahmun of Runchorjee	1	0	0
Placed upon the Pooraun	1	0	0
A deficiency in gram furnished the Surkar.....	18	1	0
Expenses of feeding the Brahmuns of the village at the temple of Mahadeoo, once in every year	40	0	0
A peon about the Mujmoodar's dustoor.....	0	2	0
Losses from bad money.....	15	0	0
A bell for the temple of Mahadeoo.....	10	0	0
Advances made by Hureebhaee Dyaul..... Rupees 10 2 0			
Do.... made by Suntoke Wullub 32 0 0			
	42	2	0
A Teylia Brahmun, annually.....	2	0	0
To a party of Nutts.....	2	0	0
To the Chobdar of the adaulut.....	1	0	0
Carried forward.....	344	0	0

	Rs.	Qrs.	Rs.
Brought forward.....	344	0	0
To Byragee Laldass.....	1	0	0
Chandla to Bugwan Bapoo.....	2	0	0
To Kausy Mehmood's mooreed or disciple.....	1	0	0
To a Brahmun of Thakorjee's.....	1	0	0
To a peon coming to call Suntoke Patell.....	0	2	0
To a Kowrea Brahmun.....	1	2	0
Rupees	351	0	0

Reported Highest Prices of Grain, &c. in Eleven different Years, viz. from 1866 *Sumwut, or* A. D. 1810, *to* 1876 *Sumwut, or* A. D. 1820.

Years.		Per Kulsee of 16 Maunds, or 640 Seers; equal to about 640 lbs. English.										Ghee, per Maund.	Deewél: Oil of Erindee, or Deewélee, per Maund.	Tél: Oil of Tull, per Maund.
Sumwut.	A. D.	Jowar.	Wheat, Katha Ghoon.	Dangur, coarse Rice.	Bajeree.	Kodra.	Baota.	Mut,h.	Chunna.	Toour.	The Dâl of Toour.			
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
1866	1810	9	11	11	15	8½	—	11¾	10½	10	18	11½	3¾	7½
1867	1811	13	13	11½	14	9½	—	12	10	12	18	11½	3¼	5¾
1868	1812	18½	21	13	16½	10	11	12	17	12	16	10¾	3	4½
1869	1813	32	38	30	48	24	26	36	33	31	42	15	6½	6½
1870	1814	26	37	24	36	17	32	32	28	24	34	13½	7½	9
1871	1815	15¼	18	14	18¼	9¼	13¼	14½	18	14	19	13¼	4	5
1872	1816	13	18	15	16	12	13	11¾	18	13½	19	10¾	—	4
1873	1817	16	17	13½	16	10	11	11	16	12	17	11½	3¼	5
1874	1818	15¼	15½	13	15½	11	12	11	14	12½	17	12½	4	5½
1875	1819	18	18	14¼	16	13½	12	13	16	14	20	15	—	8
1876	1820	28	39	19	39	18	26	22	27	18	26	14	5¼	9

Prices of Grain, &c. in certain Towns of Central Goojerat, obtained at each of them respectively in February and March 1820 *(Sumwut* 1876*).*

	Per Kulsee of 16 Maunds, or 640 Seers; equal to about 640 lbs. English.										Ghee, per Maund.	Deewél: Oil of Erindee, or Deewélee, per Maund.	Tél: Oil of Tull, per Maund.
	Jowar.	Wheat, Katha Ghoon.	Dangur, coarse Rice.	Bajeree.	Kodra.	Baota.	Mut,h.	Chunna.	Toour.	The Dâl of Toour.			
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Baroda, 17th February.....	26	36	24	35	20	15	24	26	25½	38½	12¼	5	6½
Kaira, 25th February.....	24	32	20	32	16	13	21	25	24	36½	11¼	5½	6½
Ahmedabad, 4th March.....	24	32	20	32	16	13	21	25	24	36	10	5	6
Nurreead, 11th March.....	25	35	22	34	19½	14½	22½	24	25	38	11¼	5¼	6½
Pitlad, 13th Mar.	26	38	20	36	20	15	23	27	24	37	11¼	5½	7¼
Sumwut, 1847, A. D. 1791, a year of the most destructive famine ever known..	40	49	30	41	25	—	40	44	40	60	15	6	8

In Sumwut 1847, the famine raged as destructively in the Baroche zilla as in other places. So great an impression did it make, that the people are now much in the habit of considering that year as an era from which to count.

In Sumwut 1869 and 1870 (A. D. 1813 and 1814), the famine raged destructively in the northern and central parts of Goojerat; but few or none of the inhabitants of the Baroche zilla died of want in those years, although many emigrants from other quarters perished in these purgunnas. In the latter half of 1819, and the greater part of 1820, the scarcity was so great that the bulk of the population was severely distressed, although none died of want: this was owing to two successive seasons of excessive heavy rain. It seems to be the fact, that the great mass of the inhabitants is better able to obtain food at a high price now, than it was thirty years ago.

THE END.

00108747

Digitized with financial assistance from

Hermès India

a project facilitated by the Rotary Club of Bombay

on 12 April, 2019